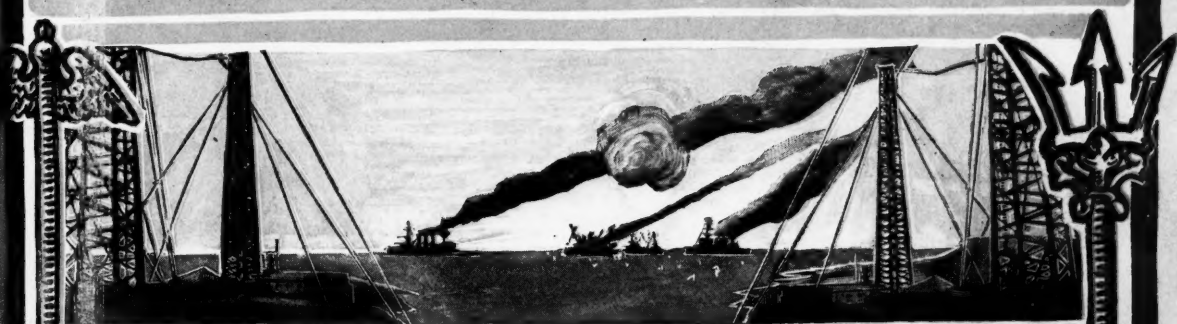


# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW of REVIEWS

August 1904

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



**Alton Brooks Parker: A Character Sketch** By JAMES CREELMAN. Illustrated

**The Candidates for the Vice-Presidency:**  
Henry G. Davis, the Democratic Candidate  
By CHARLES S. ALBERT. Illustrated

Charles Warren Fairbanks, the Republican Candidate  
By THOMAS R. SHIPP. Illustrated

**The Democratic Convention at St. Louis**  
By a Delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago. Illustrated

**The Republican Convention at Chicago**  
By JAMES H. ECKELS, Delegate to the St. Louis Convention

**The Political Events of the Month**  
Dr. ALBERT SHAW, in "The Progress of the World"

**Wireless Telegraphy in Practical Operation** By WILLIAM MAVER, Jr. Illustrated

**The Successor of Díaz in Mexico**  
By AUSTIN C. BRADY. Illustrated

**Herzl, Leader of Modern Zionism**  
By HERMAN ROSENTHAL

**Japan's Ultimate Aim in the East**  
By BARON SUYEMATSU

**American Trade Interests in the War Zone** By WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND

**The New-Norse Movement in Norway**  
By MABEL LELAND

**Why Norway and Sweden Are at Odds**  
**What the People Read in Germany**  
Illustrated

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

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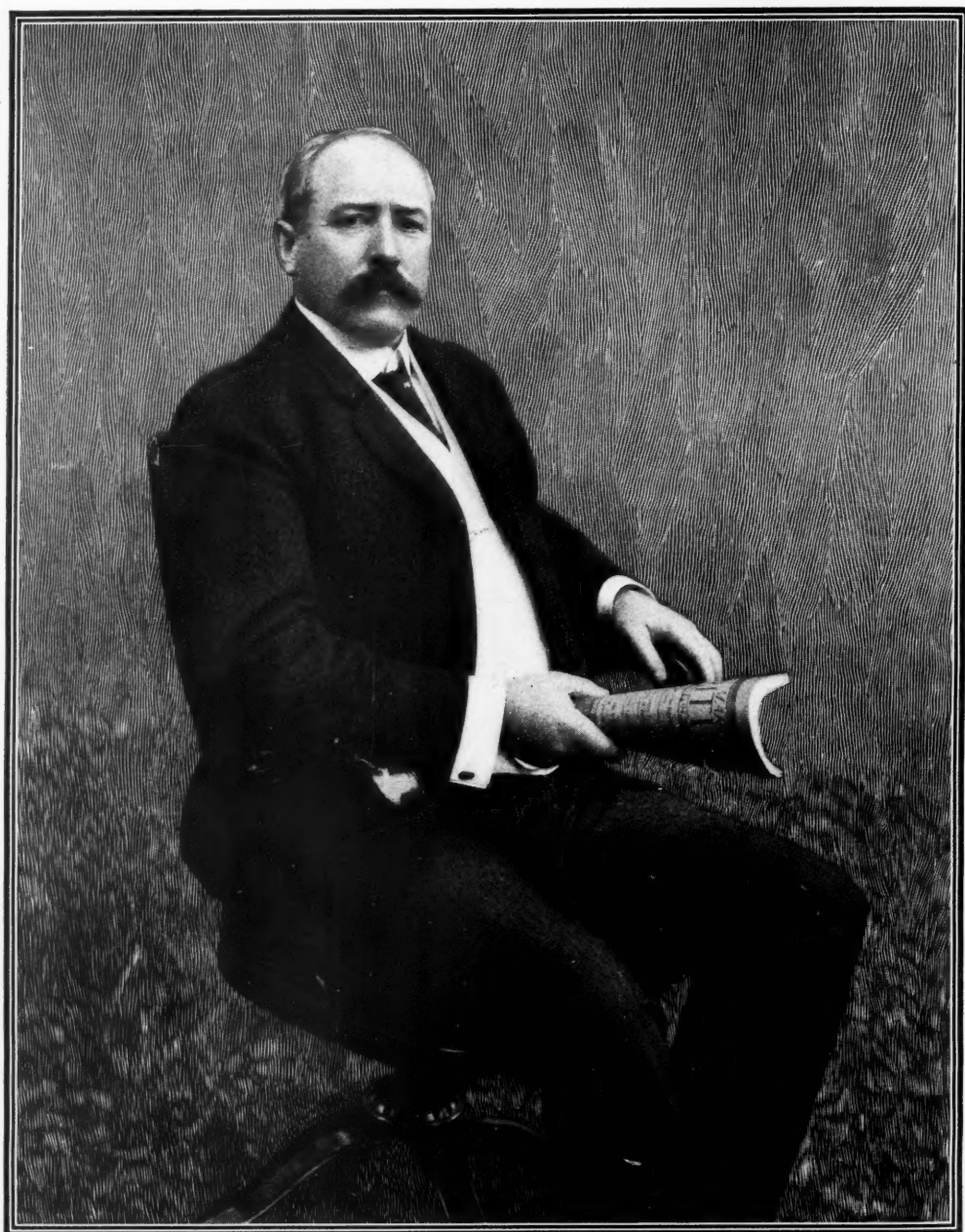
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HON. ALTON B. PARKER, OF NEW YORK.

(Nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention, at St. Louis, July 9, 1904.)

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

VOL. XXX.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1904.

No. 2.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Waiting for  
Election Day.*

The American people have now before them three months of a political campaign which most of them would be willing to have shortened to three weeks if possible. The preliminary contests in both parties were of an unusually prolonged and definite character, so that when the two conventions had finished their work the vast majority of the intelligent voters of the country had made up their minds, and would have been glad to dispense with a long period of party missionary work and campaign oratory. Everybody is ready and waiting for Election Day, so far as the national contest is concerned. The State situations, on the other hand, are not so ripe.

*Republican  
Harmony.*

The question whether or not Theodore Roosevelt should be nominated for the Presidency had been under consideration within the organization of the Republican party ever since the death of President McKinley. Gradually, but inevitably, the opposition to him had diminished, until there remained not a single man to state openly at the party's convention that he was for any other candidate. Thus, President Roosevelt was nominated with as complete unanimity at Chicago as President McKinley had been four years before at Philadelphia. Furthermore, there was no difficulty at all about agreeing upon a Republican platform at Chicago, and the selection of Senator Fairbanks for the second place on the ticket was accomplished with the utmost ease and dispatch. The results, as a whole, were eminently satisfactory to the entire Republican party, and the issues, as the Republicans had to present them, were so little dubious or obscure that they would have been prepared to meet their opponents at the polls on any day, however early. The campaign will have to be fought out alertly, however, and the Republicans will find that their unity and self-satisfaction will not alone win the victory in November.

*The  
Democratic  
Factions.*

The preliminary contest in the Democratic party had been of a much more serious character. The so-called "conservative" wing had set out a long time ago to reorganize the party. The two wings had as their most conspicuous representatives ex-President Cleveland and the Hon. William J. Bryan. Mr. Cleveland had been three times nominated and once defeated for the Presidency, while Mr. Bryan had been twice nominated and twice defeated. While many of the leading conservatives had believed that the best hope of the party lay in giving a fourth nomination to Mr. Cleveland, such a step was abandoned as not being feasible. The ex-President was still regarded, however, as the foremost member and most sagacious counselor of his party. Mr. Bryan did not seek or desire a nomination this year, but he was incessantly active in the preliminary fight for party control, and remained individually the most influential man in the radical wing.

*Hearst  
vs.  
Parker.*

The greater part of the radical following was in due time enlisted in the movement to promote the nomination of William R. Hearst. The supporters of Mr. Hearst showed so much energy and achieved so much early success in different States that the conservatives took alarm and felt the need of concentrating their work upon some one candidate. A very skillful and substantial organization had been formed to promote the candidacy of Judge Alton B. Parker, of the State of New York. The Parker movement had for its manager one of the most experienced and adroit political strategists in the United States—ex-Senator David B. Hill. Mr. Hill and Judge Parker had always been intimately associated in politics, the one owing much to the other. Mr. Parker had been chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee nineteen years ago, and had successfully managed the campaign in which Mr. Hill

had been elected governor of New York State. Mr. Hill, in return, soon after his election, had appointed Mr. Parker to a high position on the State bench. It was a good appointment.

As a jurist, Judge Parker had gained the confidence of the legal fraternity, while very little known to the general public outside of his own portion of the State. His long absence from the arena of active politics had kept him safely out of controversies and embroilments, and thus, in the negative sense, he possessed unusual availability.

*The Judge's Availability.*



HON. DAVID B. HILL, OF NEW YORK.

The principal object of Mr. Hill's work was to convince the conservative Democrats of other States that Judge Parker would be more likely than any other Democrat to carry the great pivotal State of New York in an election contest. The attainment of this object was rendered difficult by the fact that the Tammany organization of New York City, which must be relied upon to furnish the Democratic votes, was violently opposed to Judge Parker's candidacy. Ex-Senator Hill and his Parker organization, how-

ever, received a highly substantial accession of strength when it was found that the Wall Street interests, deeply opposed as they were to President Roosevelt, had definitely decided upon Parker as the man to support. These were able and willing to bring weighty influence, extending through the various sections of the country, to bear on securing agreement among conservatives upon Parker's name. The sharpest skirmish in this preliminary combat had to be fought in the New York State convention, in April, where Tammany was completely vanquished by the combined Hill and Belmont forces and formal instructions were given to the New York delegates to St. Louis to support Parker for the Presidency. In State after State, the fight for delegates went on between the radicals and the conservatives, and it was apparent several months ago that the conservatives would have a majority at the St. Louis convention.

*How Hearst Nominated Parker.*

The only question was whether the radicals could consolidate more than one-third of the delegates in such a way, under the working of the two-thirds rule, as to prevent the nomination of Parker and compel the selection of a compromise candidate. The final decision, however, of some large delegations like that of Pennsylvania to support Parker from the start, and the decision of other delegations which were to give a complimentary vote on the first ballot to some local favorite of their own, to vote for Parker as second choice settled the fight so far as the nominee was concerned. The Hearst movement, instead of preventing the nomination of Parker, had brought it to pass. Mr. Hearst's candidacy was regarded as of such a revolutionary character that it compelled conservative concentration, and thus favored Parker. Mr. Bryan, in the St. Louis convention, when the result had become a foregone conclusion, declared himself in favor of ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, or Senator Cockrell, of Missouri.

*What Might Have Been.*

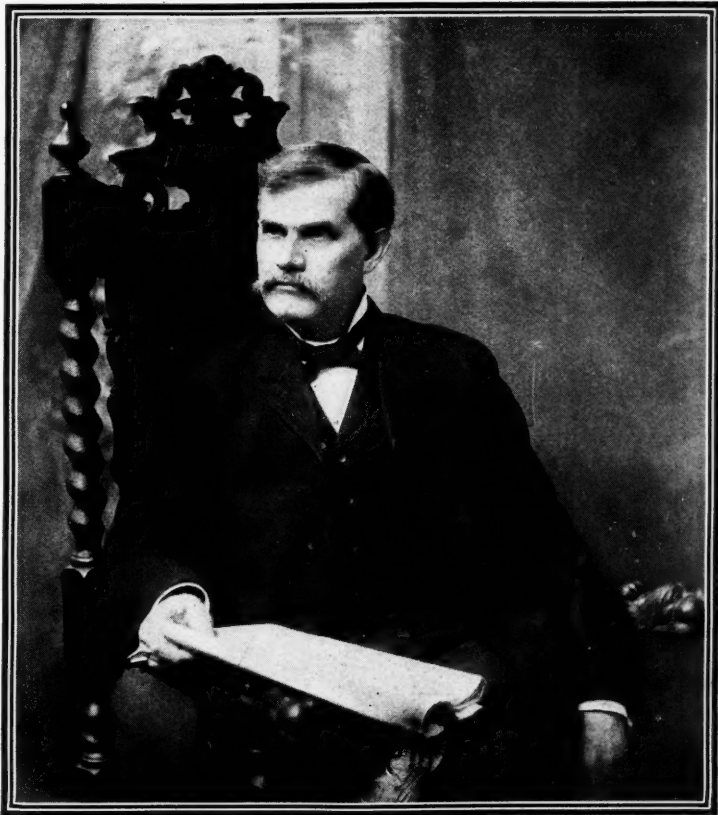
If the Hearst movement and the Bryan wing had decided several months ago on either one of these two gentlemen,—or upon some other public man of similar experience and standing,—and if Mr. Hearst had then been willing to spend one-half as much money and energy for the success of such a candidate as he actually expended for himself, the result at St. Louis would have been totally different, and, whoever might have been nominated, it certainly would not have been Judge Parker. But the Hearst work had been put in for a candidate who could not possibly be nom-



inated, and the Bryan effort had not been expended on behalf of a well-selected candidate, but rather in a fuming, scolding, purely negative attempt to prevent Judge Parker's nomination. Thus, the radicals had thrown away their only chances. By sheer force, however, Mr. Bryan achieved a great personal success in the St. Louis convention. Although his enemies were in full control, he had become the most influential and effective figure in the great gathering before a final adjournment was reached.

*Bryan  
and the  
Platform.*

Mr. Bryan's great achievement at St. Louis lay in the part he took in making the platform. The Hon. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi,—who has recently acted as leader of the Democratic opposition in the House of Representatives at Washington, and who was made temporary chairman of the St. Louis convention,—had brought with him the draft of a platform similar to the one that had been written by him and adopted by the Mississippi State Democrats. The drafting of the platform at St. Louis was referred by the large committee on resolutions to a sub-committee of ten members. This smaller body, after very careful and protracted work, based on that of Williams, produced an instrument that was at once given to the Associated Press and published all over the United States as the platform which it was expected the convention would adopt without change. To the surprise of everybody, however, the full resolutions committee was not satisfied with the work of its sub-committee of ten, but spent a day and a night in overhauling it and very materially changing its character. In this principal fight of the convention, Mr. Bryan took the lead with conspicuous success. He changed the tariff, trust, and other planks to meet his more radical views. He, Hill, and Williams, as a special committee of three, "compromised" the gold plank wholly out of the platform.



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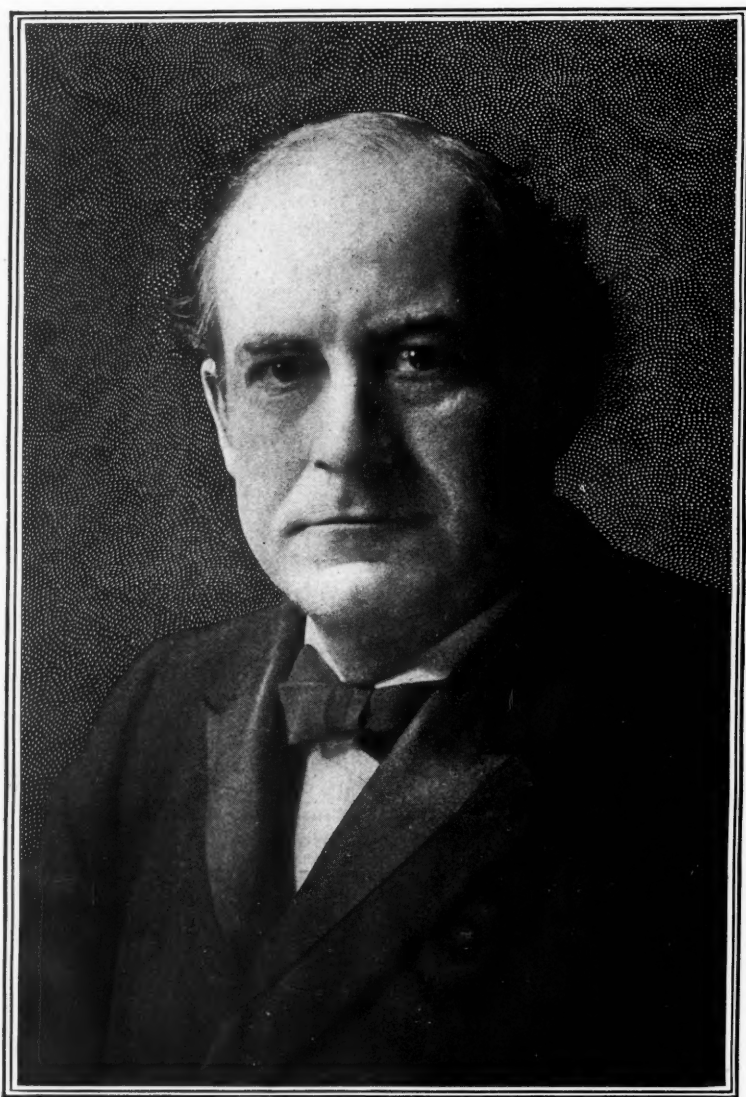
HON. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

*The Question  
of a  
Gold Plank.*

The platform as reported by the sub-committee had contained the following plank upon the money question:

The discoveries of gold within the last few years, and the greatly increased production thereof, adding \$2,000,000,000 to the world's supply, of which \$700,000,000 falls to the share of the United States, have contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of values no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention.

When the full committee had finished its work, there was left no allusion whatever to the gold standard or to any phase of those questions of currency, banking, and the like that in recent campaigns had been made so prominent in Democratic platforms. Since the money question had formed the one recognized distinction between the Cleveland Democrats and the Bryan Democrats, it was a marked victory for Mr. Bryan to secure the omission of the gold plank. In the sub-committee, this plank had been sus-

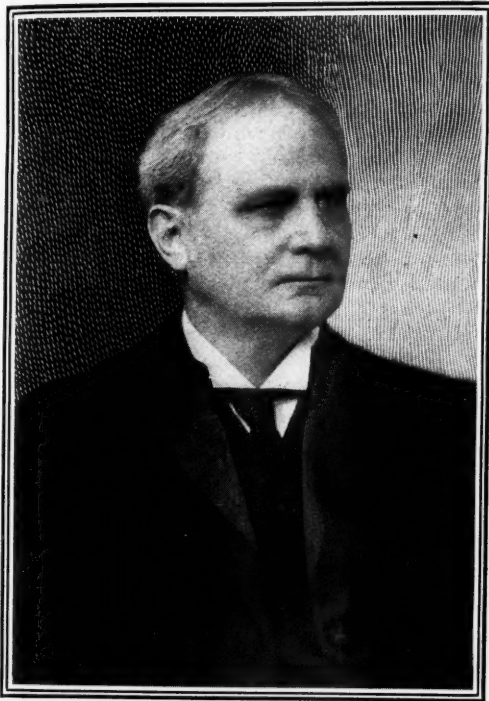


HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

tained by a vote of 7 to 3. In the full committee, on report of Messrs. Hill, Bryan, and Williams, it was rejected by a vote of 35 to 15.

*Convention Proceedings.* The formal proceedings of the convention had been begun on Wednesday, July 6. The final work of the platform committee had been reported to the convention by its chairman, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, on Friday evening, and (in the midst of great confusion, nobody hearing the platform read) it had been perfunctorily adopted by the

convention without any discussion. Later in the same night session, the names of candidates for the Presidency had been presented and duly seconded in many speeches. At 5 o'clock the next morning, an opening ballot was taken, with the result that Judge Parker received 658 votes; Mr. Hearst, 200; Senator Cockrell, 42; Mr. Olney, 38; Mr. Wall, 27, and there were a few scattering votes for several other names. Judge Parker lacked only a few votes of the requisite two-thirds, and these were given to him by an announced change in the vote of several of the



HON. CHAMP CLARK, OF MISSOURI.

smaller delegations before the result of the first ballot could be announced. At that stage, Governor Dockery, of Missouri, moved to make Judge Parker's nomination unanimous, and this motion was passed without opposition. The protracted night session had been the scene of much tumultuous excitement and many striking convention incidents. The Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, was now presiding, as permanent chairman. A very frank and rather uncomplimentary account of the convention is published elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW from the able pen of a Republican onlooker who had been a delegate to the convention of his own party at Chicago. A parallel picture, let it be noted, is presented of the Chicago Republican convention by a prominent Democrat who witnessed the proceedings, and who was a delegate to the convention of his own party at St. Louis. He signs his article, and he is the Hon. James H. Eckels, of Chicago.

This nominating session did not adjourn until 5:50 o'clock in the morning of Saturday. In the afternoon of Saturday, the convention reassembled to select a Vice-Presidential candidate, with the result that the Hon. Henry G. Davis, of West

*Judge  
Parker's  
Telegram.*

Virginia, was promptly chosen. The most striking incident, however, of this final session of the convention was the announcement that an important telegram had been received from Judge Parker. This telegram, which had been sent to ex-Lieut.-Gov. William F. Sheehan, of the New York delegation (regarded as Judge Parker's closest political adviser), read as follows :

July 9, 1904.

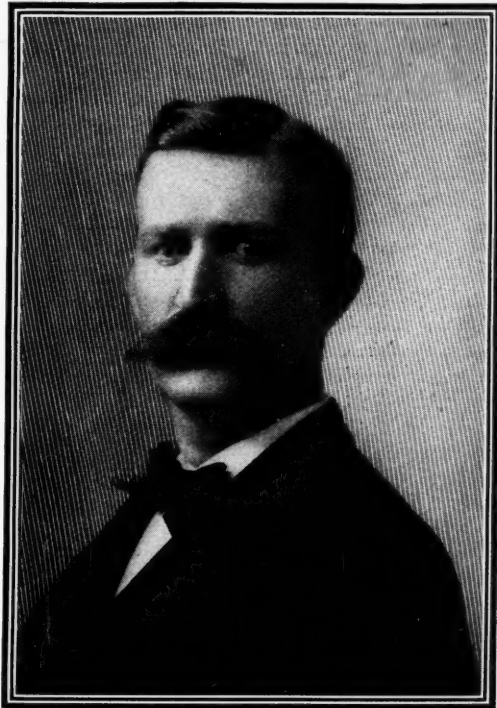
I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention to-day shall be ratified by the people.

As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be made known to the convention, and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment.

ALTON B. PARKER.

The reading of this message caused great excitement, and there was an impression at first that it might lead to a total change in the situation and to the nomination of another man.

It was evident, however, after a little reflection, that the convention had gone too far to retrace its steps, and that it must find a way to reconcile its



HON. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, OF NEW YORK.

platform and its candidate, and to present to the country an air of harmony and contentment. It was found impossible to reopen the platform, which had, in point of fact, been settled upon as a compromise in consideration of which the radicals had agreed not to bolt the Parker nomination. Accordingly, it was agreed, after a conference of leaders, to get around the difficulty by adopting, as the expression of the convention, a formal telegram in reply to Judge Parker; and this course, after earnest persuasion on the part of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, and others, was adopted. The convention's reply to Judge Parker was as follows:

The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform.

Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform.

*Various  
Opinions.*

For many days following the adjournment of the St. Louis convention, the newspapers of the country were filled with remarkably diverse expressions of opinion and assertions of fact touching the gold plank and Judge Parker's telegram. The Republican press in general treated the affair as a rather sharp bit of convention strategy. It was recalled that Judge Parker had supported Bryan in 1896 when the battle of the standards was fairly on, and that no allusion to the money question was contained in the New York State platform of last April, for which Judge Parker was deemed responsible. Mr. Bryan, some days after the convention, came out in a deliberate statement in which he took the ground that if Judge Parker's telegram had been sent before rather than after his nomination the convention would have named some other man. The independent Democratic press of New York and the East extolled Judge Parker's telegram as raising him to unequaled heights of courage and heroism. All of these extreme positions are absurd. The plain fact is that the gold standard is not in any sense an issue in the present campaign. The so-called gold plank of the sub-committee that was finally cut out of the platform as adopted merely stated that certain circumstances had "removed that issue from the field of political contention."

*The  
Obvious  
Explanation.*

When the platform-makers finally refused to make formal acknowledgment of the admitted fact that the money question is not now an issue, there was created in business circles so unfavorable an

impression that Judge Parker felt it necessary at once to remove what otherwise might have grown into a serious misunderstanding and needlessly hampered his campaign. His telegram to St. Louis was therefore a very sensible proceeding, involving neither courage nor heroism on the one hand, nor any chicanery or finesse on the other hand. The action of the convention in adopting the language of the telegram to Judge Parker has all the practical effect of restoring to the platform the only essential clause of the plank that was stricken out,—namely, the clause which asserts that the money question is not an issue in this campaign. Nobody for a moment had the slightest reason to think that Judge Parker ever regarded the money question as being an issue in this campaign, and his telegram expressed the views which everybody knew perfectly well that he entertained.

*Where the  
Party Really  
Stands.*

The Democratic party as a whole accepted its defeat on the money question in 1896. Imperialism and the trusts were made the active issues of Bryan's campaign in 1900, and the silver plank was put in merely as a theoretical or academic statement, being carried by a majority of one vote, and then only in deference to Mr. Bryan personally, since he was to be the candidate. The Democrats now, in effect, admit that their opponents were right; and unless they can show other very good grounds for turning the Republicans out of power, their attitude on the money question will simply amount to a confession that the party that is at the helm is entitled to further confidence. Unfortunately for their logical position, the Democrats have not succeeded in presenting a very clear or convincing bill of particulars against the dominant party. Thus, eight years ago they staked their whole party existence upon the free-silver issue, and they now confess that they were thoroughly wrong. Four years ago, they made their fight—first, against the Republican expansion policy, and, second, against Republican collusion with trusts and capitalistic combinations. The intelligent voters must wish to know whether the Democratic party still condemns the Republican policy as completely as it did four years ago; for, obviously, if the Democratic party has weakened in its insistence along these lines, it is only contributing fresh arguments in favor of the retention of the Republicans in control of affairs. It had come into power in 1892 to destroy the high tariff, and had ingloriously passed a protectionist bill that its own President, Mr. Cleveland, refused to sign.

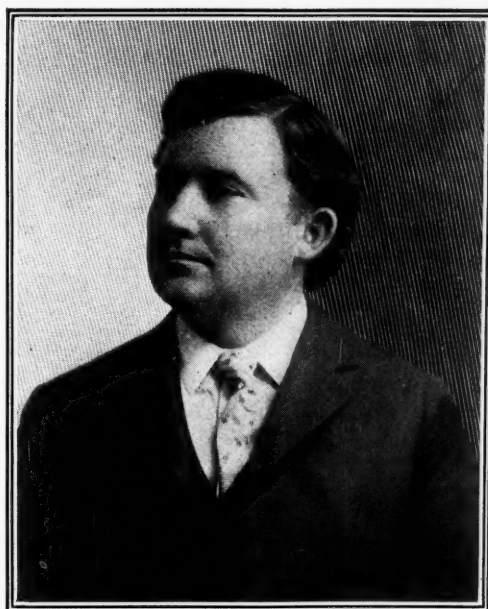


*Democrats  
and the  
Philippines.*

As a matter of fact, a distinguished Democrat, Judge Wright, is administering the Philippine Islands very satisfactorily. The general policy that the Democratic platform now adopts is that we should treat the Filipinos as we have treated the Cubans. The platform as worked out in the sub-committee—there is good reason to believe—was more representative of the actual views of the majority of Democrats than the instrument as finally altered in the hope of securing the Bryan support of Judge Parker as a candidate. Mr. Bryan succeeded in injecting into the final platform some of his well-known expressions regarding imperialism; but the accepted Democratic view now is merely that we must not hold colonial possessions in perpetuity, and that we should not govern any bodies of people whom we do not expect to bring into our citizenship in the full sense. The Democrats would therefore retain coaling stations and naval stations in the Philippines, safeguard the interests of foreign nations in the archipelago, and at the earliest possible moment set the islands up as an independent republic, under the friendly and protecting auspices of the United States.

*Republican  
Views Not Very  
Different.*

Now, the highest authority upon Republican publican policy toward the Philippines is the Hon. Elihu Root, whose formal speech at the Chicago convention we published last month in this magazine. Mr. Root did not hesitate to say that the Republicans would be entirely ready at the proper time to establish Philippine independence. Both he and Judge Taft, however, are of opinion that it



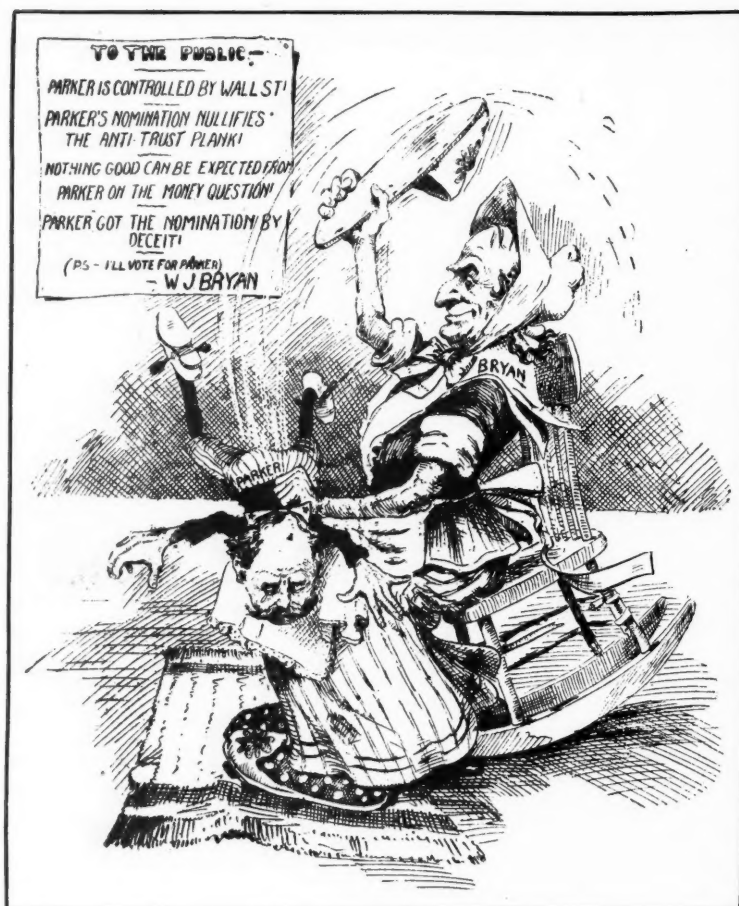
HON. MARTIN W. LITTLETON, OF NEW YORK, PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

(Who nominated Judge Parker in a brilliant speech at St. Louis.)

will be a good while before the present policy of teaching the Filipinos the art of self-government will have made progress enough for the United States to do there what it has done in Cuba. There is very little use in trying to pretend that there is a strong party difference of view in this country regarding the Philippines and the so-called expansion policy. It would be impossible to fight a campaign on such a basis. All intelligent people know that we are using every possible means to advance the Filipinos in intelligence and in local self-government, and that they will be abundantly welcome to complete governmental independence if the time ever comes when they can properly take rank as a member of the family of nations. Whether or not Congress ought to pass a resolution declaring it the intention of the country at some time to turn the Philippine archipelago into a republic, is simply a matter for Congress itself. There will in future, probably, come to be a real Philippine question; but there is none this year. The Democrats have, in point of fact, receded very much from their position of four years ago on this subject; and in so far they have again confessed judgment and acknowledged that the country did right in electing the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket.



HON. ELIHU ROOT AT CHICAGO.  
From the *Leader* (Cleveland).



AUNTIE BRYAN: "You know, Alton, this pains me as much as it does you!"  
From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

*The Democracy and "Trusts."* With respect to the great trust question, the Democratic platform as carefully worked out by the sub-committee was quite conservative. Again as a matter of compromise with the Bryan element, the full committee changed the phraseology of the plank on trusts and gave it a fiercer sound. There is nothing, however, in the platform of either party that is really significant or important in relation to the trust question. Both parties avow their eagerness to defend the people against illegal and oppressive monopolies, and to enforce the laws as they exist. Every one knows that upon this question we are not going to have any drastic national legislation in the immediate future, no matter which party wins at the polls. The Senate will pass nothing radical on the trust question, and no other man in

the White House, certainly, would be more energetic than President Roosevelt in enforcing the laws as they now stand on the statute books. Furthermore, it will be impossible to cause the country to forget that through the long months of the preliminary campaign the newspaper organs of at least half the Democratic voters of the country informed us day by day that Judge Parker had been selected specifically as the candidate of the trusts for the desired end of defeating Roosevelt, whom, of all public men, the trusts most hated and feared.

*The Ticket and Its Special Friends.* It is perfectly well known, furthermore, that a number of the gentlemen principally responsible for securing the nomination of Judge Parker are closely identified with those large financial and industrial interests loosely called "trusts" in the language of the newspapers. Still more to dissociate the Democratic party this year from the anti-trust movement, the

nominee for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, is himself a typical multimillionaire of the kind that the Hearst and Bryan wing of the party has always most violently opposed. The President's friends have known for nearly two years how bitterly the great corporation and trust leaders were opposing the plan to nominate Mr. Roosevelt this year; and they have known equally well, for as long a time, that these same corporation leaders were cordially and actively promoting the movement to make Judge Parker the Democratic nominee. It does not in the least follow that Judge Parker, if elected, would not act with entire independence and with scrupulous observance of his oath of office to execute the laws. But under all the circumstances, it would be rather absurd to ask an intelligent

American public this year to believe that President Roosevelt represents the trusts and that Judge Parker represents the opposition to them.

*A Neutralized Issue.* The situation was quite different four years ago, when Mark Hanna, who was the national chairman and general dictator of the Republican party, was well known to be exceedingly close to the large financial and industrial interests of the country, while the Bryan campaign undoubtedly represented the popular resentment against the corporation interests. Fair-minded Democrats must at least admit that the Democratic opposition to the trusts has for the time being been neutralized, and that it would be not only absurd, but quite impossible, to make a Democratic campaign along that line this year.

*The Tariff and the Parties.* On the question of the tariff, the plank as worked out by the Democratic sub-committee was a very cautious and moderate one, advocating revision of the existing schedules, but with a careful regard for conditions as they exist. Again Mr. Bryan succeeded in having much more radical language

put into the tariff plank; but when the practical recommendations are reached, there is demanded merely a revision of the existing schedules and a policy of reciprocity with Canada and other countries. The fact is that the tariff is no longer a distinctly political question in this country. The South has gone too extensively into manufacturing to allow the tariff to be dealt with purely upon lines of theory; and the same thing is true of the West. The tariff ought to be revised within the next four years, but not in a spirit of hostility or partisanship. The questions involved are of a business character. The Senate will be Republican for some time to come in any case, and even if there were a strong and radical Democratic majority in the House, no general tariff bill could be passed. If what is wanted is a very moderate tariff-revision, it is more likely to come about as a result of complete Republican victory than as a result of a partial Republican defeat.

*Agreement on Navy and Army Policies.* In the sub-committee's platform, the Democrats are for the further rapid development of our navy, their view being identical with that of the Republicans. As finally adopted, the Democratic platform omits the subject altogether. Since nothing is said to the contrary, however, it must be assumed that the plank of the sub-committee really expresses the substantial opinion of the Democratic party. The truth is that our present naval policy is not a partisan but a national one, and that Democratic Secretaries of the Navy—notably the late Mr. Whitney and ex-Secretary Herbert—had been just as completely identified with this movement as the Republican secretaries have been. A small but efficient army is also a national policy which both parties believe in, and both believe in a well-developed and well-drilled militia. In all these regards the recent course of legislation and administration has been thoroughly approved by a dominating public opinion, regardless of party.



"MOTHER GOOSE" UP TO DATE.

[Mr. Belmont and the Democracy, as treated in Mr. Hearst's newspapers.]

"Little Miss Muffet sat on a tuffet,  
Eating her curds and whey;  
There came a great spider  
And sat down beside her,  
And frightened Miss Muffet away."  
From the *American* (New York).

*Both Parties for Clean Methods.* The Democratic platform naturally seeks to make party capital out of the postal scandals, and argues that a change of administration would make for a more thorough weeding out of corruption and incompetency from the public services. But, on the other hand, President Roosevelt, of all men in the country, is the one most completely identified in the public mind with the work of clearing out the rascals from public office, and of toning up the civil service and putting efficient men in office. In view of recent developments and the steadily improving standards of character and



Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis' residence.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins' residence.

WHERE TWO WEST VIRGINIA STATESMEN AND MAGNATES DWELL TOGETHER IN AMITY.

efficiency in office, either party henceforth must do its best to weed out corruption and to prevent extravagance and waste.

*Both  
Candidates  
Personally Fit.*

The attempts in the Democratic platform to cast reflection upon President Roosevelt himself cannot affect public opinion very much one way or the other. The demand of the platform that from the White House down there should be a return to "Jeffersonian simplicity of living" will have to take its place among the humors of the campaign. Mr. Jefferson, who was certainly one of our greatest Presidents,—and in many respects the ablest and wisest exponent of American political views and doctrines the country has yet produced,—was further removed from simplicity of living than any other President or public man who has figured importantly in our annals. President Roosevelt, on the other hand, while upholding the proper dignity of his great office, and while always living like a gentleman and not like a boor, is the embodiment of true democratic simplicity. Judge Parker, who is by nature and training a man of considerable dignity, has also the direct, approachable, democratic manners that ought to belong to an American public man of the best type. His personality is very attractive, and if he were elected he would undoubtedly conduct himself in such a manner as to win and retain the admiration of his own fellow-citizens and of the outside world. Only stupid people will assail either candidate.

*Judge Parker  
as a  
Strong Man.*

If Mr. Parker's selection has indeed been favored by certain captains of industry and masters of finance, it is not for a moment to be supposed that they have thought a weak rather than a strong man could be chosen President of the United States. No-

body who knows him thinks of Judge Parker as a weak man; and the utmost criticism that could be brought against him upon grounds of personal qualification can be stated in a word,—namely, that Judge Parker has not been tested in national affairs, either legislative or executive, and is therefore not widely known to the people of the country. Elsewhere we publish an interesting character sketch of Judge Parker from the pen of Mr. James Creelman, who has seen a great deal of the Democratic candidate, understands his personal characteristics, and is undoubtedly qualified to set forth the grounds upon which the Democrats may go before the country claiming to have in their nominee a strong and worthy leader entitled to the votes of all who would like to put the Democratic party into power and remove Mr. Roosevelt from the Presidency.

*Mr. Davis, of  
West Virginia.*

The Democrats have in Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, a candidate for the Vice-Presidency who also possesses an agreeable and interesting personality. Mr. Davis is now an octogenarian, but of rugged strength and self-reliant qualities. He is one of the self-made business men that constitute a typically American class. He is a cousin of Senator Gorman, the Democratic leader of Maryland, and is the father-in-law of a prominent Republican Senator, Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, who was considerably talked of for the second place on the Chicago ticket. Mr. Davis has been long identified, in his business affairs, with his prosperous son-in-law and a group of well-known men, some of them Republicans and some of them Democrats, and it might be rather hard to make shrewd and closely observant men in this country believe that there is any real difference of opinion among the members of this successful group,—whether known as





MR. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU AS A POLITICAL "BUSTER BROWN."—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

Democrats or Republicans,—on any such questions as the tariff or the proper way to deal with railroads, trusts, or, indeed, on anything else that affects the relation of the Government to business affairs. Elsewhere in this number we publish a sketch of Mr. Davis' career, with pictures. He visited Judge Parker on July 20.

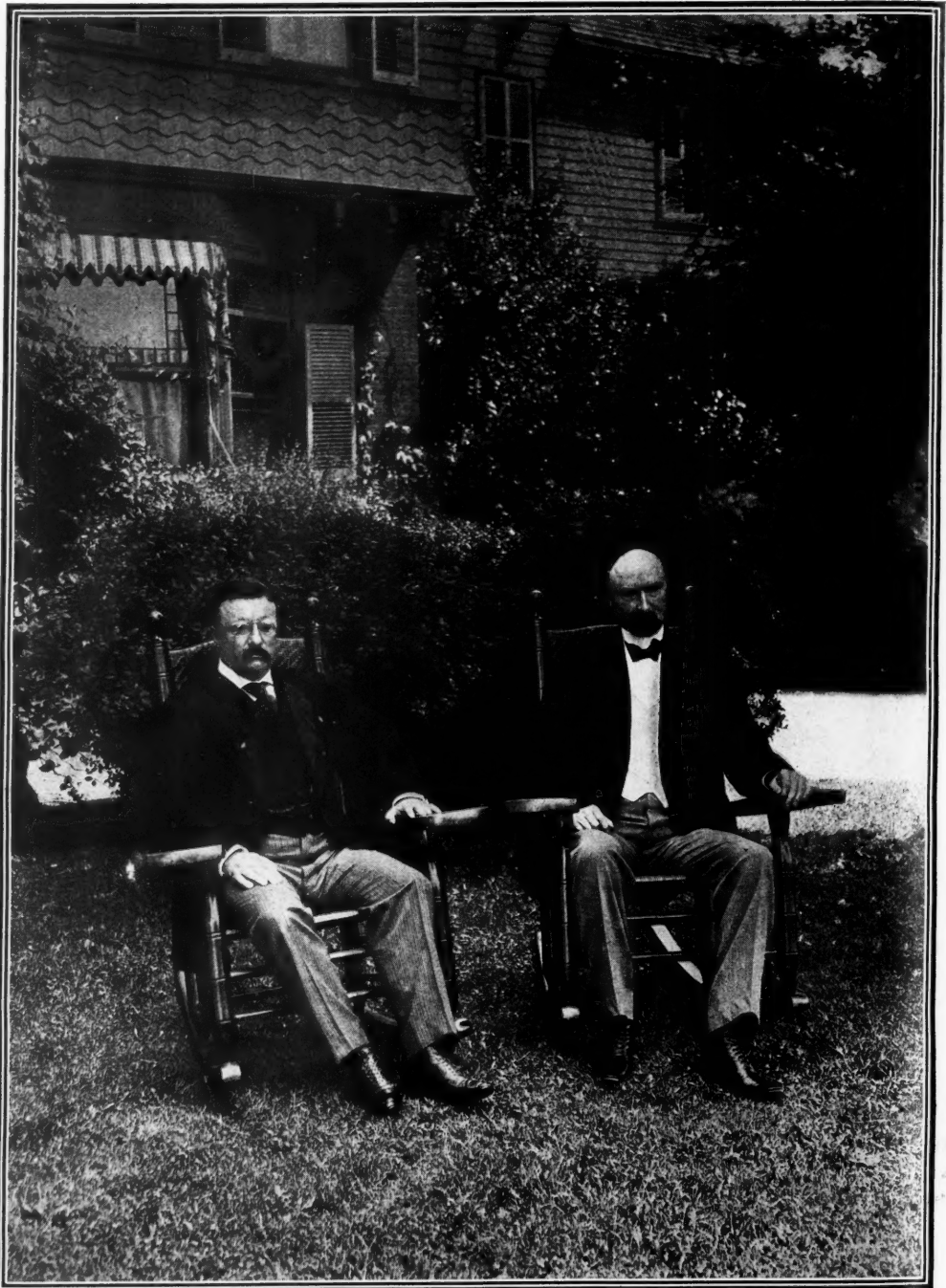
The Republican National Committee as reconstructed at Chicago was far from anxious to have for its chairman and manager of the campaign Mr. George B. Cortelyou; but President Roosevelt had selected Mr. Cortelyou as the man he wanted, and the committee at length acquiesced and prepared to make the best of the situation. Mr. Cortelyou's rapid and steady rise has been due to nothing whatsoever except his own personal merits. He has been a hard worker, and has become remarkably efficient in dealing with multitudinous executive details. Moreover, he has proved himself entitled to the confidence of the older and more experienced men whose administrations he has served. He had the unqualified approbation of President Cleveland, made himself indispensable to President McKinley, and fully met President Roosevelt's exacting standards of practical efficiency. The choice of Mr. Cortelyou, under these circumstances, to be the manager of the Republican campaign marks a distinct advance in American political methods. It is not in the least true that President Roosevelt selected him because he wished to have a

mere personal representative in the office, so that he might, in fact, direct the campaign himself. Mr. Cortelyou enters upon his work with perfect freedom from anybody's dictation. There has never been a manager of a national Republican campaign who was more free than Mr. Cortelyou is to act in all respects upon his own best judgment. He met the members of the National Committee at Chicago, and informed them that in taking the chairmanship he expected the same consideration as was shown to Mr. Hanna. But the times have changed very much in four years, and even more in eight years, and it will not be possible to run a successful Roosevelt-Cortelyou campaign on the lines of a McKinley-Hanna campaign. It is not necessary, however, to point out the contrast in a spirit of criticism of the older methods.

After all, if the Republican campaign be successful this year, a fair share of the credit will be due to the wisdom and sagacity of President McKinley. And a part of it, certainly, will be due to the manner in which Mr. Hanna had aided to build up a remarkably coherent Republican machine, which, in spite of some prejudices and preferences to the contrary, has been capable of accepting Roosevelt and Rooseveltism in entire good faith,



THE CHORUS OF ROOSEVELT HARMONY AT CHICAGO.  
From the *Post* (Cincinnati).

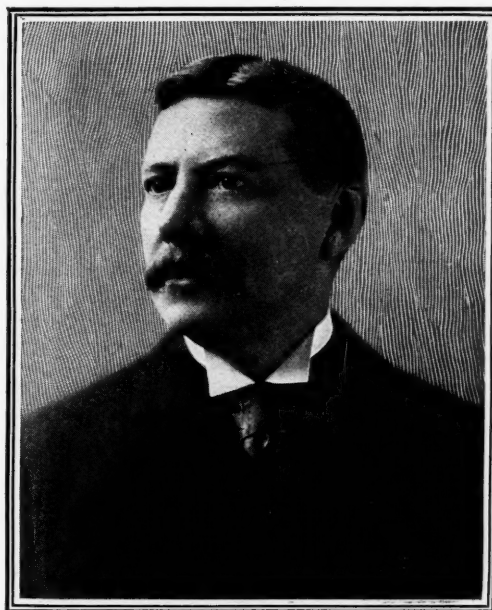


From a stereograph, copyright, 1904, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SENATOR FAIRBANKS.**

(At the President's home, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, New York, July 11, 1904.)

and of maintaining a condition of splendid party solidarity that has never been surpassed in the history of this or any other country. The nomination of Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, for second place on the ticket, was in some sense a tribute to the handsome way in which the original anti-Roosevelt leaders of the old orthodox Hanna party organization had swung into the Roosevelt column and accepted the younger man as Presidential nominee, and also as the real head of the party. The choice of Mr. Fairbanks was a very strong move from the standpoint of men who like to find in the Republican party a sane, reasonable capacity for associated action and for those comfortable and honorable compromises which blot out merely temporary lines of division and prevent their growing into factional splits. Thus, the Republican party, as the result of the ticket-making and the platform-making of the quiet and well-mannered convention at Chicago, is even more harmonious than it was after the St. Louis convention which nominated McKinley and Hobart eight years ago, adopted the sound-money platform, and went into its winning fight for the gold standard.



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HON. WILLIAM H. MOODY, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

*Easy Postponement of the Tariff Question.* There was a good deal of subdued discussion among Republican leaders at Chicago touching the best way to deal with the tariff question. The plank as adopted probably reflects Republican sentiment as accurately as any form of words possibly could. Undoubtedly, the Republicans believe in protection as a cardinal American policy which must for a good while to come be maintained. Any Republican who believes that "the rates of duty should be adjusted," to quote the language of the platform, can be free to say so and keep a perfectly orthodox standing in the party. "To a Republican Congress and a Republican President," says the platform, "this great question can be safely intrusted." The Republican platform also declares for "the adoption of all practicable methods for the further extension of our foreign markets, including commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture, American labor, or any American industry." This declaration can, of course, be construed broadly or narrowly, according to one's individual views. The present business outlook is quite favorable, regardless of the exigencies and uncertainties of a Presidential year; and it will be Republican campaign policy to declare against any tariff agitation that would disturb business, and in favor of any future specific

tariff changes that would be advantageous. In short, the Republicans will—(1) ask the country for a vote of confidence on the strength of their past record in dealing with questions of financial and commercial policy, and will (2) ask the country not to try to force any specific tariff questions into this year's politics.

*Mr. Moody as Attorney-General.* President Roosevelt remained at Washington until some days after the Republican convention at Chicago, then went to Oyster Bay for a vacation and to await the ceremony of "notification," set for the 27th. Mr. Cortelyou's choice as chairman of the National Committee necessitated his immediate retirement from the cabinet. As reported last month, also, the appointment of Attorney-General Knox to the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, made another cabinet vacancy, which was filled by the transfer of the Hon. William H. Moody, who had succeeded Mr. John D. Long as Secretary of the Navy, to the portfolio of the Department of Justice. Mr. Moody showed aptitude and efficiency in the naval department; but, being a lawyer of experience and standing at the Massachusetts bar, it is natural enough that he should prefer the cabinet place that is in the line of his own professional advancement. Mr. Moody is a man of sagacity and of force,



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HON. PAUL MORTON, OF ILLINOIS.

who had already demonstrated his usefulness as a general cabinet officer. He had, moreover, gained a wide knowledge of public affairs by serving four terms in Congress. It is understood, however, that he desires in the near future to leave Washington life and go back to his professional work in Massachusetts; so that it is likely that even if Mr. Roosevelt should be re-elected, Mr. Moody would serve only to the end of the present term, on the 4th of next March.

*Mr. Morton  
at Head  
of Navy.*

The vacant Secretaryship of the Navy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Paul Morton, of Chicago (formerly of Nebraska), a prominent railroad man of the West, and for some years past second vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Mr. Morton, who is still a young man,—forty-seven years old,—is perhaps as well known from the Mississippi River to the Pacific coast as any other man in the West. He is a son of the late Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, who was President Cleveland's Secretary of Agriculture and a man of great public spirit. Mr. Paul Morton was a Democrat until 1896, when he left the party on the money issue, and for some years past he has been affiliated with the Republicans. President Roosevelt has known

him for several years, and has regarded him as a man of exceptional capacity for the direction of important affairs, and as peculiarly well fitted for a cabinet position, not only on account of his personal qualities, but also by reason of his wide acquaintance with the country, its people, and its interests. Mr. Morton has no especial knowledge of naval affairs, but he has been accustomed to a wide range of administrative responsibility in the management of an immense railroad system, and he knows how to utilize expert talent. He believes thoroughly in the policy of a strong and efficient navy, and the department will certainly not suffer under his guidance. The announcement that he had been appointed and had accepted was made on June 24, and he took office at Washington on July 1.

*Mr. Metcalf  
as Secretary  
of Commerce.*

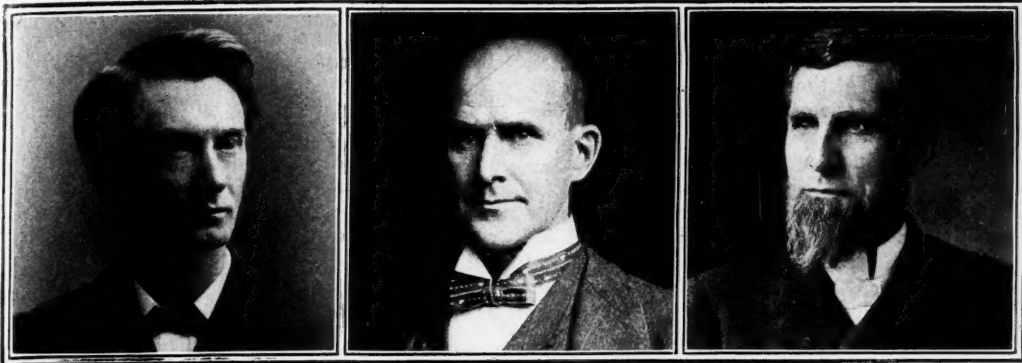
The vacancy caused by Mr. Cortel's retirement was filled by the appointment of the Hon. Victor H. Metcalf, of Oakland, Cal., who was serving his third term in Congress at the time of his selection. Mr. Metcalf grew up in the State of New York, and graduated at Yale, afterward taking a law course and practising at Utica. He went to the Pacific coast twenty-six years ago, and was fifty years of age last October. It has been



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HON. VICTOR H. METCALF, OF CALIFORNIA.





Hon. Thomas E. Watson.

Mr. Eugene V. Debs.

Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow.

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF THREE SMALLER PARTIES.

commonly stated in the press that Postmaster-General Payne expects to retire from public life after the election, on account of impaired health, and that Mr. Cortelyou will probably return to the cabinet as head of the Post-Office Department.

*The Populist Party.* If Mr. Hearst and Mr. Bryan had concluded to bolt the conservative Democratic convention at St. Louis, as the gold men bolted the radical Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896, there would have been a very formidable third-party movement this year. Populism would have come to life again, and would have joined the Bryan-Hearst organization in an anti-trust, pro-labor, government-ownership crusade. With the backing of Mr. Hearst's widely circulated newspapers, such a movement might have counted upon a large popular following. But with Hearst and Bryan preferring to keep their standing in the Democratic party, the Populist party is reduced to a slender remnant. The depleted representatives of the faithful met at Springfield, Ill., on July 4, with delegates from not more than one-half of the States. The platform adopted covers the well-known Populistic articles of faith, and the first place on the ticket is held by the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia. Thomas H. Tribbles, of Nebraska, is the nominee for Vice-President. Mr. Watson was the Populist candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1896. He has served a term in Congress, and is well known throughout the country. His later years have been spent in historical and biographical writing, and he has written notable books on Napoleon, Jefferson, and French history, particularly in the revolutionary period. He had come out for Hearst before the St. Louis convention met.

*The Prohibitionists.* The Prohibition party some weeks ago had fresh hopes, based upon strong encouragement received from Gen. Nelson A. Miles that he would become their Presidential candidate and roll up a very large vote. General Miles desired that their convention should come late, in order that he might first await the result of the Democratic convention, where he and his friends thought it quite possible that he might appear as a dark horse and carry off the nomination. General Miles has since congratulated Judge Parker very warmly, and may be regarded as safely landed in the Democratic party; although it is not so very long ago that he was talked of as a receptive candidate for the Republican nomination. The Prohibition national convention was held at Indianapolis, on July 4, the date of the Populist gathering at Springfield. General Miles was about to be nominated, but a telegram from him declared that he was finally out of the race, and so a tried and true Prohibitionist, the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, was chosen in his stead. Mr. George W. Carroll, of Texas, was named for the second place. The platform is a fairly broad one, covering a number of public topics besides the advocacy of laws to forbid the sale of alcoholic beverages. Dr. Swallow is excellent, but this will not be a good year for third-party movements.

*Two Socialist Tickets.* There are two Socialist parties, each with a Presidential ticket in the field, the more important one being the Social Democratic party, which has nominated Mr. Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, for the Presidency, and the other being the Socialist Labor party, of which Mr. Charles H. Corregan, a New York printer, is the candidate.

*Choosing the  
Battle-  
Grounds.*

The Republicans declare their expectation of winning every Northern State in November, and they put not a single one of these in the doubtful column. They do not, on the other hand, expect to carry a single Southern State, although they will make a determined contest in the border tier,—that is to say, in Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. The Democrats, on their part, besides carrying all the Southern States, from Virginia to Texas, will expect Senator Gorman and his friends to carry Maryland; will rely upon their Vice-Presidential candidate and his friends to carry West Virginia; will count upon Kentucky by an old-fashioned, normal Democratic vote, and will expect the nomination of the popular young reformer, Mr. Joseph W. Folk, for governor to pull Missouri through with an exceptionally large majority. In their list of doubtful States which they profess to have an excellent chance to carry, they put New York first, as, of course, it is for them quite indispensable. With New York they associate its smaller neighbors, Connecticut and New Jersey. Second in importance to them is Illinois, which they expect to contest stubbornly; and then come Indiana and Wisconsin, which they regard as affording good Democratic fighting ground. They will not neglect Colorado, Utah, and one or two other of the smaller Western States. It is perfectly understood by both parties that in the doubtful States local situations must be treated with great care. Thus, in New York, both parties have been anxiously considering the question of candidates for the governorship and other State offices. Nominations will not be made until the middle of September.

*Next Month  
Will Fix Cam-  
paign Lines.*

Next month it will be in order to give some further particulars regarding the political situation in the States which will provide the battle-grounds of the campaign. As September approaches, much that is now vague and uncertain will become definite. By that time, the courts may have passed upon the conflicting claims of the two rival Republican organizations in Wisconsin. We shall know better, by that time, how the strained and extraordinary labor situation in Colorado is likely to affect politics. Fortunately, last month's deadlock between the great meat-packing houses and their employees was settled by arbitration; but in textile and other industries there threatened to be disputes between labor and capital that could be regarded as having a bearing upon the contest between the parties. By September, moreover, most of the State

tickets will have been nominated, and the national campaign managers will have formulated their plans.

*As to  
Campaign  
Literature.*

It is reported that the Republican campaign management will not, this year, disseminate throughout the country such vast quantities of so-called "literature" as were printed and distributed four years ago and eight years ago. The occasion calls for quality rather than for bulk, and the party should not fear to use its very finest and best products of the pen in preference to commoner and more ephemeral writing. Thus, it could not possibly do better than to see that a well-printed copy of Secretary Hay's great speech of last month, on fifty years of the Republican party, should be put in the hands of doubtful voters of all ages in the contested States, and given to all well-educated young men who as first voters have this year to make their choice of a party. Mr. Hay's speech was delivered at Jackson, Mich., on occasion of a celebration of the semi-centennial of the founding of the party. It is not a recapitulation of mere details, but a eulogistic interpretation of the character and the work of the party that has been principally responsible for the conduct of American affairs since 1860. Naturally, Mr. Hay gives most of his attention to the recent achievements of the party, and his tribute to President Roosevelt as a man and a great administrator is testimony of high value, and is campaign literature of a far more effective kind than anything that could be manufactured to order for the National Committee. Mr. Root's speech at Chicago, and Mr. Hay's address at Jackson, were on a par with the greatest examples of political statement and argument in our history; and they contain the "case," so to speak, for the Roosevelt ticket and the Republican party this year. Fortunately, Mr. Cortelyou will not need any persuasion as respects the practical vote-getting value of these two great speeches, which are fascinating in their clear logic and their lucid English, and which carry with them in every sentence the weight and the power of two men in whom the country has unusual confidence. Mr. Root and Mr. Hay are so constituted that they could not say these things about the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations if they did not fully mean them, and their discernment is so keen that their judgments could not well be led astray.

*Our Successful  
Diplomacy.*

The accusation of a belligerent and quarrelsome tendency, made by its opponents against the administration at Washington, has been somewhat curiously

answered by the action of the government of France. This foreign government had tendered to Secretary Hay the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor for services rendered to the cause of international peace and amity. The compliment to Secretary Hay is, of course, in the fullest sense a compliment to the attitude of President Roosevelt's administration toward foreign governments and world-politics. Within the month covered in our present record, the State Department has given several new illustrations of its successful methods.

It has closed the Morocco incident by securing the release of Mr. Perdicaris, safe and sound, from the bandits who held him for ransom. Our European squadron was promptly assembled off the coast of Morocco to make a due impression upon the lax and decadent government of the Sultan Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, but meanwhile the State Department was pulling just the right strings in its representations at Paris. A recent treaty between England and France had recognized the paramountcy of French influence in Morocco. Mr. Hay paid due deference to this treaty, and made the French Government see readily how usefully its African ambitions might be promoted if it should accept this American recognition and at the same time earn it by securing the release of Perdicaris. Mr. Hay had demanded "Perdicaris alive or Rais Uli dead." No guarantees of any kind were given by our government, nor were any demands made on the Moorish Government for indemnity or punishment. The whole reorganization of Moroccan government and finances will be the work of France, and the republic takes the credit for securing the release of the prisoners. The \$70,000 was paid to Rais Uli from the new French loan to Morocco of \$12,500,000, and the net result to Europe is that France exerts to the full the control permitted her over Morocco by the recent Anglo-French treaty. M. Raindre, formerly French consul at Geneva, will take charge of the custom-houses at Moroccan ports, the receipts from which will secure the French loan. A French police force is also to be organized in Tangier. From beginning to end, the episode was creditable to American diplomacy.

*England Explains About Tibet.*

Another achievement on the plane of world-politics was the pointed inquiry made by our State Department concerning the intentions of the British in Tibet. However isolated and independent Tibet may be in its domestic relations, the outside world is bound to recognize it as a dependency of China.

The chief powers of the world, however, have agreed, under the leadership of the United States, to respect the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire. On this ground, Mr. Hay was justified in asking England to give assurances regarding its Tibetan expedition. The answer has been in good temper and promptly forthcoming. England disclaims any intention to make imperial gains in that direction, and promises to withdraw the expedition under Colonel Younghusband as soon as certain concessions respecting India's commercial rights and relations are duly guaranteed.

*The Chamberlain Tariff Report.*

Our relations with England continue to be the most cordial in the history of the two countries, in spite of the fact that the whole pressure of the party now in power is being used to bring about, in due time, a situation that will hamper to the utmost our products in the British market. The American policy of protection is a general policy directed impartially toward the outside world. The Chamberlain-Balfour project is specifically designed to check the growing commercial supremacy of the United States. On the 20th of July there was made public the report of Joseph Chamberlain's great tariff commission, composed of some sixty men of affairs, and the practical recommendation, based upon the findings set forth in a very bulky volume, is for the establishment of a protective-tariff system, to be arranged as follows:

A. A general tariff, consisting of a low scale of duties, for foreign countries admitting British wares on fair terms.

B. A preferential tariff, lower than the general tariff, for colonies giving adequate preference to British manufactures, and framed to secure freer trade within the British Empire.

C. A maximum tariff, consisting of comparatively higher duties, but subject to reduction, by negotiation, to the level of the general tariff.

*Government Losing Support.*

Meanwhile, earlier in the month, there had been held a great birthday dinner in honor of Mr. Chamberlain, who is now sixty-eight years old, and two hundred or more members of the House of Commons were present. The dinner was intended to signalize the reorganization of the Liberal-Unionist party, in which Mr. Chamberlain has succeeded the Duke of Devonshire as president. This party, moreover, has made formal and official declaration in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals. Assurances were given at the dinner that Mr. Balfour and the cabinet were more than ever behind Mr. Chamberlain, while on the other hand Mr. Chamberlain himself declared that he and his

followers would loyally support Mr. Balfour and keep the present government in office as long as possible. Early in July, Mr. Balfour had carried through Parliament by a majority of eighty a plan for closure, in order to limit debate and crowd the business of the session to an end. The Tory licensing bill, about which there has been a great deal of feeling, was promptly passed under the new closure rule, but the bill for limiting immigration was, for the present, dropped. Mr. Balfour has declared that there will be no general elections until next year, unless his working majority in Parliament altogether deserts him. Since he came into office, he has been completely abandoned by many of the most eminent of his supporters. Mr. Winston Churchill, for example, has not only withdrawn his support from the Balfour cabinet, but has gone completely over to the Liberal party, and is winning more prestige just now than any other young man in English public life.

*Echoes of the  
Boer War.*

One of the points upon which Mr. Churchill is most incessantly attacking the Balfour ministry is the contract under which Chinese coolie labor is going into the South African mines. The colonial secretary, Mr. Lyttelton, has been proved to be very inaccurate in the statements he made, under which the plan of importing the Chinese was sanctioned, and the subject is one that does not die easily in Parliament or in the English press. Mr. Stead has returned from his visit to South Africa with fresh ammunition, and is now attacking the government with great spirit on the narrow and stickling policy that has been shown in reestablishing the Boers on their devastated farms. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, as chancellor of the exchequer, has been having a thorny road to travel in getting his budget passed. The addition of twopence per pound to the import tax on tea seems to have stirred up the British public more than almost anything else that has happened in a long time.

*England and  
Germany  
Come Together.*

King Edward made a visit to the German Emperor at Kiel, late in June, where the Kaiser was the central figure in the yacht races, which he would like to bring into as much prominence as the annual contest for the *America's* cup. It is understood that the Emperor and the King convinced each other of their disinterested desire for an early ending of the Russo-Japanese war, and that their meeting was in every sense promotive of international good-will. It was followed by the signing, at London, on July 12, of an Anglo-German treaty of arbitration. This

takes the general lines of the treaties England has already made with France, Italy, and Spain.

*Russia  
and the  
Dardanelles.*

The King's visit to Kiel and the Anglo-German arbitration treaty may be regarded as fortunate in view of certain incidents which caused great excitement, particularly in England, in the latter half of last month. The Japanese had relied upon England to see that the treaty of Paris of 1856 was kept in force, under the terms of which the Russians would not be able to bring their Black Sea war-ships down past Constantinople, through the Dardanelles, into the Mediterranean, and thus through the Suez Canal to the scene of hostilities in the far East. But, as a matter of fact, the Russians made bold to send certain ships through the Dardanelles on July 13, and these vessels had the temerity at once to challenge the Oriental commerce of the world as it passed down the Red Sea. Two ships in particular made the trouble, and they were the cruisers *Petersburg* and *Smolensk*. The British newspapers went into spasms, and the British public gasped with astonishment and indignation, when these two little Russian cruisers not only proceeded to overhaul British ships in their search for contraband of war, but coolly seized, among other vessels, a great British liner of the Peninsular & Oriental Company, the *Malacca*, made prisoners of the officers and crew, put a prize crew of Russians on board, and sent her westward to find a Russian port and await the verdict of a Russian admiralty judge. The British press and the British naval men invoked the shades of Palmerston and all the other masterful Britishers of bygone days, and scolded the Balfour cabinet roundly for its mildness in merely declaring that it would look carefully and thoroughly into the facts and make proper representations to the Russian Government. Meanwhile, the British Egyptian authorities had acted. At Port Said, the *Malacca* was stopped and detained, with her Russian crew, "pending instructions from England," and the government at London formally protested to Russia. German ships were also overhauled, and in one instance the mails for Japan were detained in the search for official communications.

*The Law  
and  
the Right.*

Two matters of importance relating to international law are involved, one having to do with the construction of a treaty, the other with the general principles affecting neutrals and the carrying of contraband of war. Everybody has always known that the attempt of England and other powers to bottle Russia up in the Black Sea and not allow her ships of all classes to pass freely in



and out could rest only upon sheer force, and that Russia would sooner or later open the Dardanelles. Just now, however, the Russians will not admit that they have disregarded the treaty. The *Petersburg* and the *Smolensk* belong to the so-called "volunteer fleet,"—that is to say, they are merchant ships fitted for conversion into cruisers in time of war. Russia holds that as merchant ships they had a right to go through the Dardanelles, and that when once through, there was no principle of international law which prevented the Russians from mounting their guns and flying the military in place of the commercial flag. Since the treaty of Paris was adverse to Russia, and was purely arbitrary, it must be admitted that the Russians have a right to construe it both narrowly and technically. Furthermore, the British protest comes late, because it is well known that the vessels of the Black Sea volunteer fleet have for quite a good while past been going through the Dardanelles, carrying men and supplies to the new Russian strongholds of the far East.

*Rights as to Contraband.* On the other question,—that of the right of Russian warships to over-haul the merchant vessels of neutral powers in their search for contraband of war,—the principles of international law are pretty well established by numerous precedents and decisions of admiralty courts. The Russians hold that the British and other European ships have been engaged in a very large and profitable trade with Japan, carrying supplies that are undoubtedly intended directly or indirectly for military purposes. The *Malacca* had on board a large quantity of explosives which the officers of the *Petersburg* thought were destined for Japan. The British, on the other hand, claim that these explosives had been sent by his majesty's government for the British port of Hongkong.

*Russia's Side of the Question.* There was, in point of fact, no ground for serious excitement in England, for the simple reason that Russia, in her present position, would not dream of intentionally violating the rights of neutrals in the Mediterranean or the Red Sea, and for the further reason that the facts, so far as reported, in relation to the passage of the Dardanelles, while to the disadvantage of the Japanese, are not clearly in violation of Russia's established custom, nor yet of the strict and technical meaning of the treaty of Paris. The presumption of this treaty is that if the Turkish Government at Constantinople raises no complaint, there has probably been no unlawful use of the Dardanelles by warships. The advantage of the recent



From a Japanese painting.

FIELD MARSHAL COUNT OYAMA.

(Commander-in-chief of all the Japanese armies in the field.)

*rapprochement* between England and Germany lies in the fact that it becomes easier to adjust such incidents as these in the Red Sea waters and to bring the common opinion of European nations to bear upon the fair and proper enforcement of the rights of neutrals and the spirit of international law.

*The Japanese Advance.* By the middle of July, the Japanese advance had brought Generals Kuroki, Oku, and Nodzu into close communication, making a combined Japanese army of two hundred thousand men, stretching in a semicircle of about one hundred and fifty miles, extending eastward from the railroad. Its northern point was about twenty miles from the railroad, south of Liao-Yang, through Feng-Wang-Cheng, on the east, to within a few miles of Kai-Ping (or Kai-Chow), on the south.

*A Great Game of Flanking.* After the battle of Vafangow (or Telissu), July 14 to 16, the land forces of the two nations paused in their operations. It was becoming evident that the great pitched battle between General Kuropatkin and the three Japanese commanders op-

posed to him was not so certain as the war prophets would have had us believe. Operations had developed along such lines that the campaign seemed like a great game of flanking, with neither side willing to risk a serious encounter until all the pawns in the game had been properly distributed.

*Junction  
of the  
Three Armies.*

It will be remembered that the first Japanese army, under Gen. Baron Itei Kuroki, which defeated the Russians, May 1, on the Yalu River and at various points between the Korean border and Feng-Wang-Cheng, had been encamped mainly at the last-named place. The second Japanese



GENERAL BARON MICHITSURA NODZU.  
(Commanding the Japanese Third Army.)

army, under command of Gen. Baron Hokyo Oku, had landed at various points on the Liao-tung Peninsula, north of Port Arthur, moved south, attacked the Russians at Kin-Chow, defeated them in the battle of Nanshan Hill, and, leaving a force to besiege Port Arthur, again turned northward, driving the Russians out of the Liao-tung Peninsula, the principal engagements being the one at Vafangow and the capture of Kai-Ping. The third army, commanded by Gen. Baron Michitsura Nodzu, had landed at Taku-shan, on the Korean Gulf, defeated the Russians at Siu-Yen, moved northeastward, and filled in

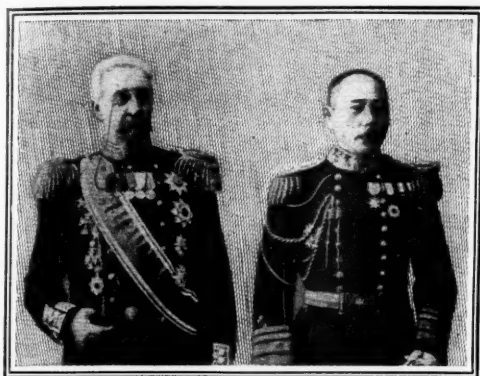
the gap in the Japanese line between Kuroki and Oku. On July 20, Field Marshal Oyama, commander-in-chief of all the Japanese armies in the field, arrived at Dalny and took immediate direction of operations against the Russians.

*The  
Russian  
Lines.*

General Kuropatkin had about one hundred and twenty-five thousand Russians, concentrated principally at Liao-Yang, with his outposts extending northward, guarding the railroad to Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, and southward on the railroad to Tashichiao, near which General Stakelberg, resting after his defeat at Vafangow, had been holding the Russian right flank. The government at St. Petersburg professes absolute confidence in General Kuropatkin, and declares that the victories claimed by the Japanese have been, in the main, allowed, by the Russians retiring from reconnoissances. General Kuropatkin makes his headquarters in a railroad car near Liao-Yang, and announces his satisfaction with the way things are going—although we have reports of serious differences of opinion between Admiral Alexieff and himself. The Japanese, by the way, praise General Kuropatkin for his courage and cool-headedness, but (in the words of the *Taiyo*, of Tokio) "Alexieff is a disgrace to Russia." It was he, the Japanese declare, who brought on the war, and now "he is cowardly enough to lay the blame for failure on General Kuropatkin."

*Closing in on  
Kuropatkin.*

In the course of the Japanese advance, there had been several important engagements, although no large battle. In several engagements during the first few days of July, the Japanese captured two important passes in the mountain range which separates Feng-Wang-Cheng from the railroad, the most important being the Mo-Ting-Ling Pass. The capture of the important city of Kai-Ping (or Kai-Chow) by the Japanese must not be forgotten. On July 17, General Count Keller—who had succeeded General Sassulitch (defeated on the Yalu)—made an attack in force on the Japanese to recover this pass, but was beaten back with considerable loss in men and guns. An alleged interview with General Kuroki asserts that the Japanese aim for this year is to occupy the entire Liao-tung Peninsula, seize Port Arthur, garrison that place and Yinkow, and force the evacuation of Newchwang by the Russians. General Kuropatkin's men left the last-named city early in May, but re-occupied it soon after. The Japanese expected to force its evacuation by capturing its port of Yinkow, at the mouth of the Liao River.



(The Russian admiral, Bezobrazoff, of the Vladivostok squadron, and the Japanese admiral, Kamimura, who have been looking for each other, the former to avoid, the latter to bring about, a battle.)

It was impossible to state with accuracy the actual result of the Japanese operations against Port Arthur up to July 20. So many conflicting reports had been received, most of them passed by the censors on both sides, perhaps with an intent to mislead, that the condition of the besiegers, as well as that of the defenders, of the fortress was uncertain. General Nogi, reported in command of the Japanese fourth army, who was besieging Port Arthur, had landed siege guns at Dalny, and was placing them upon the hills around Port Arthur, which the Japanese had been taking one by one during the last week in June. Admiral Togo reported that on the night of June 27 a torpedo attack at the entrance of the harbor resulted in the sinking of a Russian guardship and a torpedo-boat destroyer. This the Russians positively denied.

It is certain that, on the night of June 22, Admiral Wittshoefft, the actual Russian commander at Port Arthur, with six battleships (including the *Retvizan*, the *Czarevitch*, and the *Pallada*, which had been repaired), four cruisers (probably the *Novik*, the *Diana*, the *Askold*, and the *Bayan*), and fourteen destroyers, planned a dash to escape. The Japanese patrols discovered the Russians and informed Admiral Togo by wireless telegraphy. All night the Japanese torpedo boats harassed the Russians, destroying, according to Japanese reports, the battleship *Peresviet*, disabling the battleship *Sevastopol*, and seriously injuring the cruiser *Diana*. When Admiral Togo arrived the next morning, the Russian ships had escaped into the harbor. Admiral Alexieff's report to the Czar positively denied

the loss of any vessel in this engagement, but the testimony of many Chinese who subsequently left Port Arthur would seem to confirm beyond a doubt the truth of Admiral Togo's report.

Story of the Vladivostok Ships. Russia's successes up to the middle of July, little as they could affect the final outcome of the war, had been achieved by the now famous Vladivostok squadron. These four ships, the *Rossia*, the *Rurik*, the *Bogatyr* (recently hauled off the rocks and repaired), and the *Gromoboi*, with seven or eight torpedo boats, had kept up a constant raiding since the gallant Admiral Skrydloff took command, early in June. They are fine cruisers, of high speed, which has enabled them to escape punishment by the heavier but slower-moving Japanese warships with which Admiral Kamimura has been watching them. The actual commander of the squadron in its operations was Vice-Admiral Bezobrazoff, but the directing spirit has been Skrydloff. The raids had all been successful. The third excursion, on June 30, was made down the east coast of Korea. The town of Wonsan was again shelled, and two small vessels sunk. Admiral Kamimura gave chase, but the Russians extinguished their lights and escaped in the darkness and fog. As we go to press, the squadron is reported to have again left Vladivostok and to be in the Pacific Ocean, preying on Japanese commerce. Judged by the test of actual achievement, Admiral Skrydloff is the greatest Russian commander of the war in either branch of the service.

Telegraph and Telephone in War. In the matter of the use of the telegraph and the telephone in warfare, the Japanese are as much up-to-date as any European army. The British boast of being the first to use telegraphy in war; the Japanese proudly claim that they are the first to use wireless telegraphy. The service rendered by the "wireless" in Japan's naval operations has already been spoken of in these pages, and is further considered in Mr. Maver's article in this number of the Review. The Japanese field telegraph and telephone service is very highly developed, and the telegraph section of their engineer corps not only establishes and maintains communication for their own army, but has done some excellent work in destroying the wires of the Russians. It is reported that during the battle of Vafangow the Japanese batteries, stretching over a front of some fifteen or twenty miles, were all connected by telephone. In connection with what Mr. Maver has to say about the intention of the United States Government to assume control of the

wireless telegraph stations on our coasts, it is interesting to note that early in July a bill was introduced in the British Parliament making wireless telegraphy a government monopoly throughout the United Kingdom.

*Internal  
Unrest  
in Russia.*

Reports of internal unrest continue to come from Russia. Last month Poland was reported to be on the verge of revolution, and Governor-General Chertkoff has asked for authority to proclaim the province in a state of siege. On June 29, about one thousand Socialists and others who had been thrown out of work as a result of the industrial depression caused by the war paraded the streets of Warsaw, carrying red flags inscribed "Down with Czarism." The police, it is reported, made no attempt to stop the procession, and even took off their caps as it went by. Disturbances over the suppression of the Armenian Church have not been quelled; and the Russification policy of Minister von Plehve has excited widespread denunciation even in the French press, M. Clémenceau referring to the minister as "the incarnation of brute force as an arbiter in human affairs." It may be that the Czar is really beginning to see for himself the abuses that General Bobrikoff's assassin killed himself to make known. Early in July, it was announced (although not confirmed) from St. Petersburg that, by imperial decree, "administrative justice" had been abolished, "and persons accused of political crimes will henceforth be tried by the courts under regular legal procedure." The faithful enforcement of this decree would do away with the greatest scandal of Russian misgovernment and the greatest menace to the development of Russia in the direction of modern civilization.

*General  
Bobrikoff's  
Successor.*

The appointment of Prince John Obolensky to succeed the late General Bobrikoff as governor-general of Finland (not General von Wahl, as had been previously announced) is an indication that the policy of repression is to be continued. In his letter to a friend, which came out after his double killing of Bobrikoff and himself, Young Schaumann declared that he had no confederates, but that his deed was prompted solely by a desire to get before the Czar information concerning the Russian administration in Finland which otherwise the monarch would never know. The obsequious Finnish Senators, most of them creatures of Bobrikoff, had passed "a strongly worded resolution" expressing the "deepest condemnation" of Schaumann's crime and disclaiming any sympathy with the so-called pro-Swedish party. The Czar, through Minister von

Plehve, had declared that the Finnish people should not suffer for Schaumann's crime, but the appointment of Prince John Obolensky would indicate that, after all, the young idealistic Finn died in vain. The career of the new governor-general has gained him the reputation of being one of the most cruel and ruthless administrators in Russia. His harsh treatment of the offending students and peasants in Kharkoff almost cost him his life, in 1902. Even if the new decree against "administrative justice" be actually carried into effect, the appointment of Prince Obolensky is in singular confirmation of what the Finnish writer quoted in our article on Sweden and Norway on page 208 has to say about the real purpose of the Russification policy in Finland.

*French  
Politics.*

France's relations to the Vatican continue to verge upon serious open rupture. Pope Pius' recent note to the Roman Catholic powers, through his secretary of state, Monsignor Merry del Val, denouncing President Loubet's visit to the King of Italy, had provided ammunition for the anti-Clericals in the republic, and had resulted in the recall of the French ambassador to the Vatican. The radical supporters of Premier Combes are now demanding the full separation of Church and State, or the abolition of the famous Concordat, under the terms of which Franco-Papal relations have been maintained for a century. Monsignor del Val had gone further than protesting,—he had demanded the resignations of certain French bishops of known Republican sympathies, commanding them to repair to Rome. The French Government, on its side, had forbidden them to leave their sees, declaring that, as it pays the salaries of the clergy, it has a right to demand a share in the administration of discipline. Further, it had demanded the withdrawal of the "letters of recall." So the matter stood in the middle of July, when Premier Combes was completely exonerated from connection with the Chartreuse scandal. The premier and his son, who is secretary-general of the ministry of the interior, had been accused of soliciting a bribe of four hundred thousand dollars to prevent the expulsion from France of the monks who manufacture the famous Chartreuse cordial. The Pope is reported to be relying upon the early fall of the present cabinet, and to be accordingly delaying any advances toward reconciliation, in the hope of being able to deal with a government less bitterly anti-Clerical. He has been much offended by the official French recognition of the fact that the Eternal City has passed into the hands of the Italian King.



## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From June 21 to July 20, 1904.)

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

June 21.—The Republican national convention meets in Chicago and is addressed by Elihu Root as temporary chairman (see July number of REVIEW OF REVIEWS, page 43). . . . President Roosevelt names a commission to investigate the *Stocum* disaster at New York. . . . Louisiana Democrats instruct for Parker.

June 22.—The Republican national convention at Chicago adopts a platform; Speaker Cannon is made permanent chairman. . . . Texas Democrats instruct for Parker; Vermont Democrats declare that he is the most available candidate. . . . Eli H. Porter is named for governor by the Democrats of Vermont.

June 23.—The Republican national convention at Chicago nominates Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for President, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, for Vice-President; no other candidates are named in the convention. . . . Secretary George B. Cortelyou is chosen chairman of the National Republican Committee and at once resigns his cabinet post.

June 24.—President Roosevelt, having accepted the resignations of Attorney-General Knox and Secretary Cortelyou, to take effect on July 1, appoints William H. Moody, now Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-General; Paul Morton, of Illinois, Secretary of the Navy; and Victor H. Metcalf, of California, Secretary of Commerce and Labor. . . . President Roosevelt orders the United States tariff rates extended to and post-offices established in the Panama Canal zone.

June 27.—Judge Charles E. Magoon is appointed general counsel of the Panama Canal Commission.

June 28.—One of the convicted St. Louis "hoodlers" makes a confession to Circuit Attorney Folk, giving details of the bribery combine in the St. Louis House of Delegates.

June 29.—Maine Republicans nominate William T. Cobb for governor. . . . Missouri Democrats instruct for Senator Cockrell. . . . President Roosevelt orders the re-inspection of all passenger-carrying steamboats in New York Harbor.

June 30.—The Prohibition national convention at Indianapolis nominates Dr. Silas C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, for President, and George W. Carroll, of Texas, for Vice-President. . . . Vermont Republicans nominate Charles J. Bell for governor.

July 1.—Messrs. Morton and Metcalf succeed Secretaries Moody and Cortelyou, respectively, while Mr. Moody becomes Attorney-General and Mr. Knox retires from the cabinet.

July 2.—President Roosevelt arrives at Oyster Bay.

July 4.—Judge Beekman Winthrop is inaugurated governor of Porto Rico.

July 5.—The Populist national convention nominates Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for President, and Thomas H. Tribbles, of Nebraska, for Vice-President.

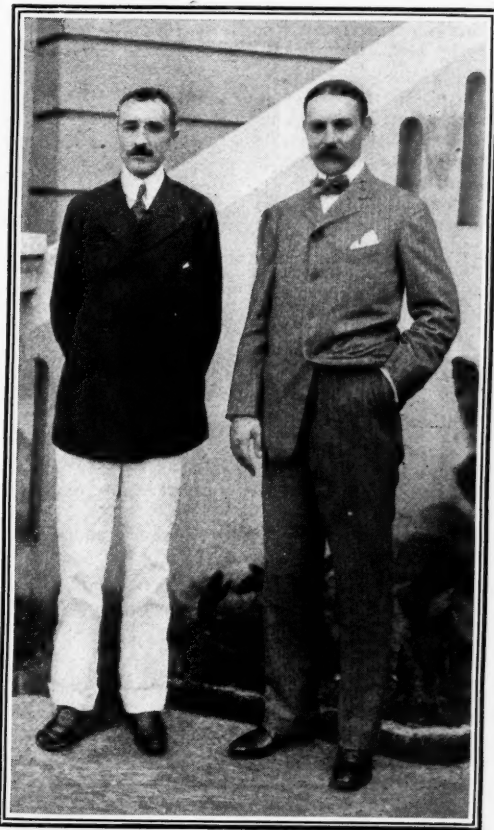
July 6.—The Democratic national convention meets at St. Louis; John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, is made temporary chairman.

July 7.—Champ Clark, of Missouri, is made permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention at St. Louis.

July 8.—The Democratic national convention at St. Louis adopts a platform.

July 9.—The Democratic national convention at St. Louis nominates Alton B. Parker, of New York, for President on the first ballot; Judge Parker sends a message to the convention that if its action is ratified by the people he will deem it his duty to maintain the gold standard, and that, in view of the failure of the convention to make any utterance on the subject, he desires this fully understood; the convention replies to Judge Parker that the gold standard is not regarded as an issue in the pending campaign. . . . Democratic primaries in Texas renominate United States Senator Culberson and Governor Lanham.

July 10.—The Democratic national convention at St.



Ex-Gov. W. H. Hunt.

Gov. Beekman Winthrop.

THE INCOMING AND OUTGOING GOVERNORS OF PORTO RICO.

Louis nominates Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for Vice-President, and adjourns.

July 11.—President Roosevelt and Senator Fairbanks have a conference at Oyster Bay.

July 12.—William J. Bryan charges that Judge Parker was nominated for President by crooked and indefensible methods.

July 14.—State Senator McCarren, August Belmont, and Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, all of New York, are guests of Chief Judge Parker at Esopus, N. Y.

July 15.—Senator Platt, of New York, and Chairman Cortelyou, of the Republican National Committee, confer with President Roosevelt.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

June 25.—The Canadian Parliament debates the Dundonald-Fisher incident.

June 27.—The New Zealand Parliament opens.

June 28.—President Amador signs a bill which practically establishes a gold standard in Panama.

July 1.—Señor Zaldo, secretary of state and justice of Cuba, resigns.... The French Chamber of Deputies votes down a proposition to discuss the Chartreuse bribery scandal.

July 6.—The British Government announces that Parliament will not be dissolved this year unless such action be made necessary by lack of support.

July 7.—General André, the French minister of war, is twice defeated in the Chamber of Deputies.... The British Government withdraws the alien immigration bill.

July 11.—The election of Porfirio Diaz as president, and Ramon Corral as vice-president, of the republic of Mexico is announced (see page 198).

July 13.—The French Parliament adjourns.

July 14.—The British Government announces its scheme of army reform.

July 15.—A preferential tariff agreement between Canada and the South African states is announced.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

June 22.—Secretary Hay instructs Consul-General Gummere at Tangier to demand of the Moorish Government either Perdicaris alive or Rais-Uli dead.

June 23.—Dr. John F. Elmore is appointed Peruvian minister to the United States.

June 24.—Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley, having been released by the bandit Rais Uli, arrive at Tangier.... The Haitien Government apologizes for the stoning of the French minister; France, however, decides to send a warship to demand redress.

June 25.—Señor de Obaldia, the new minister from Panama to the United States, is received by President Roosevelt.

June 27.—Germany decides to send a warship to demand redress from Haiti for the stoning of her minister.

July 4.—It is announced that a British gunboat has been ordered to Newchwang.

July 7.—As a result of inquiries by the United States as to British plans in Tibet, it is learned that the British Government is ready to withdraw its expedition as soon as certain promises are made by the Tibetans.

July 9.—France concludes an arbitration treaty with Sweden and Norway.

July 11.—The British steamer *Cheltenham* is declared a prize of the Russian Vladivostok fleet.

July 12.—An Anglo-German arbitration treaty is signed at London.

July 14.—Correspondence disclosing the "open door" negotiations with China is made public at Washington.

July 13.—The *Petersburg*, of the Russian volunteer Black Sea fleet, stops the British liner *Malacca* and takes her as a prize to Suez.... Fear of international complications causes a sharp fall of consols in London.

July 15.—The *Smolensk*, of the Russian volunteer Black Sea fleet, stops the North German Lloyd liner

The Russian priest who headed a charge at the battle of the Yalu. He is now ill from his wounds in the Mukden hospital.

*Prinz Heinrich* and seizes her Japanese mail.

July 20.—The British authorities at Port Saïd detain the captured liner *Malacca*, with her Russian prize crew, "pending instructions from England;" the British Government sends a protest to Russia against the seizure, the Dardanelles question being left in abeyance.... France sends an ultimatum to the Vatican demanding the withdrawal of letters recalling bishops under penalty of severance of all relations.

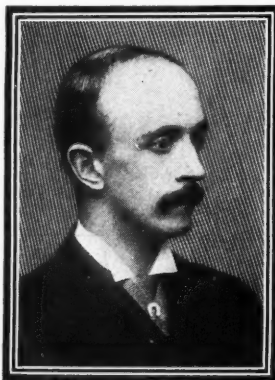
#### THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

June 23.—Admiral Togo encounters the Russian fleet off Port Arthur; a battleship is sunk, and a battleship and cruisers disabled.... The Russian fleet returns to Port Arthur.

June 25.—General Kuropatkin refuses battle at Kai-Ping, and continues his retreat northward.

June 26.—General Kuropatkin states that the Japanese captured the passes of Fen-shui-ling, Mo-Ting-Ling, and Ta-Ling.... The Japanese capture forts southeast of Port Arthur.

June 27.—The Russian Port Arthur fleet makes a sortie, but is discovered by Admiral Togo's patrols, and retires with the reported loss of the *Peresviet* and the *Sevastopol*.... The British steamer *Allanton* is captured



EARL GRAY.

(The successor of Lord Minto as governor-general of Canada.)



by the Vladivostok squadron, and the vessel and her cargo are confiscated.

July 2.—The Vladivostok squadron, under command of Vice-Admiral Bezobrazoff, makes a third raid down the Korean coast, shelling Wonsan and sinking two small Japanese vessels; Admiral Kamimura gives chase, but the Russians escape.

July 5.—The Czar appoints Prince John Obolensky governor-general of Finland, to succeed General Bobrikoff.

July 9.—The Japanese, under General Oku, capture Kai-Ping (or Kai-Chow).

July 17.—A strong Russian force under General Count Keller attacks the Japanese at Mo-Ting-Ling Pass, but is driven back with loss.

July 19.—Chinese refugees from Port Arthur declare that between July 11 and 14 four thousand Japanese were killed by Russian mines in attempting to hold a fort the former had captured.

July 20.—The Vladivostok squadron is reported off the eastern coast of Japan, steaming southward.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

June 21.—The funeral of General Bobrikoff, at St. Petersburg, is attended by the Czar.

June 22.—The first through train for Victoria Falls over the Cape to Cairo Railroad leaves Cape Town.

June 23.—In the fall of a train from a bridge over the Jiloca River, in the province of Ternel, Spain, thirty persons are killed.

June 25.—Three tailors of Milwaukee, Wis., are enjoined from employing other than union workmen.... Exercises commemorating the Canadian tercentenary are held at the mouth of the St. Croix River and at Calais, Maine.... An international congress of the Salvation Army opens in London.

June 27.—Thirty-three persons are drowned by an accident in a water main near Kingston, Jamaica.

June 28.—A monument erected in memory of the French troops who fell at Waterloo is unveiled on the battlefield.... Nearly six hundred emigrants are drowned in the sinking of the Scandinavian-American steamer *Norge*, which strikes a rock west of the Hebrides.... The United States Navy Department signs a contract with the De Forest Company for a wireless telegraph service (see page 191).

June 30.—The National Educational Association meets at St. Louis.

July 4.—The centennial anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne is observed at Concord, Mass. (see page 232).

July 5.—More than a thousand Achinese,—men, women, and children,—are reported to have been slaughtered by Dutch troops.

July 6.—The fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party is celebrated at Jackson, Mich., Secretary Hay being the orator of the day.

July 10.—In a wreck on the Erie Railroad, at Midvale, N. J., 15 persons are killed and 50 injured.

July 12.—Fifty thousand employees of the great meat-packing companies of the United States go on strike because of wage-reductions affecting unskilled laborers; a meat famine is threatened throughout the country.

July 13.—A cloudburst near Manila, P. I., kills two hundred persons and damages property to the amount of \$2,000,000.... In a collision on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, near Chicago, 20 persons are killed and 25 injured.

July 16.—All negotiations between the packers and their employees for a settlement of the strike are broken off.

July 19.—President Roosevelt receives a delegation of Pennsylvania miners at Oyster Bay.

July 20.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick leaves England, a free woman.... The meat strike is settled, arbitration between packers and strikers being arranged.

#### OBITUARY.

June 23.—Rev. Alexander MacKennal, D.D., 69.

June 24.—Ex-Congressman Carlos D. Sheldon, of Michigan, 64.... Lieut.-Col. Wright P. Edgerton, professor of mathematics at West Point, 52.

June 25.—Clement Scott, the English dramatic critic, 63.... Henry A. Rogers, president of the New York Board of Education, 60.... Ex-Congressman James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, 64.

June 26.—Monsignor Guidi, apostolic delegate to the Philippines, 52.

June 28.—"Dan" Emmett, the author of "Dixie," 89.

June 29.—Col. Joseph H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, 65.... Ex-United States Senator John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, 62.... Charles Hill Sprague, a well-known scientist, 77.

July 1.—George Frederick Watts, the English painter and sculptor, 87.... Señor Dupuy de Lome, who, was Spanish minister at Washington prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, 53.

July 3.—Dr. Theodor Herzl, president of the Zionist Congress, 44.

July 4.—Prof. John Bell Hatcher, a prominent scientific collector, 46.

July 6.—Ex-Chief Justice Joseph H. Lewis, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, 80.

July 7.—Brig.-Gen. Thomas B. Howard, a survivor of the Seminole War in Florida, the Creek War in Georgia, the Texas revolution, the Mexican War, and the Civil War, 84.

July 10.—General Toral, the Spanish commander who surrendered Santiago to the American forces, July, 1898.

July 11.—Rt. Rev. Frederick Dan Huntington, Episcopal Bishop of Central New York, 85.... Rev. Lemuel Moss, D.D., a well known Baptist writer and educator, 75.

July 12.—Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, 58.

July 14.—Paul Krüger, former president of the South African Republic, 79.... George B. Pearson, a pioneer railroad-builder of Iowa, 75.... Lawson N. Fuller, a veteran New York horseman, 80.

July 17.—The Very Rev. Stephen Kealy, of New York, General Superior of the Congregation of St. Paul of the Cross, known as the Passionist Order, of the Roman Catholic Church, 55.

July 18.—Dr. Isaac Roberts, of Crowborough, England, the well-known astronomer and geologist, 75.

July 19.—Robert Lockhart, of New York, linen merchant, called the "father of golf" in this country, 57.

## CARTOON COMMENTS ON THE NOMINATIONS.



THE NOMINATION SUGAR PLUM.

"Open your mouth and shut your eyes,  
And I'll give you something to make you wise."

From the Times (Minneapolis).



A DESIGN FOR AN HISTORICAL TABLET.

From the Brooklyn Eagle (New York).



"Which way art thou going, Discordius?"

"To St. Louis! Got a date with a bunch down there."

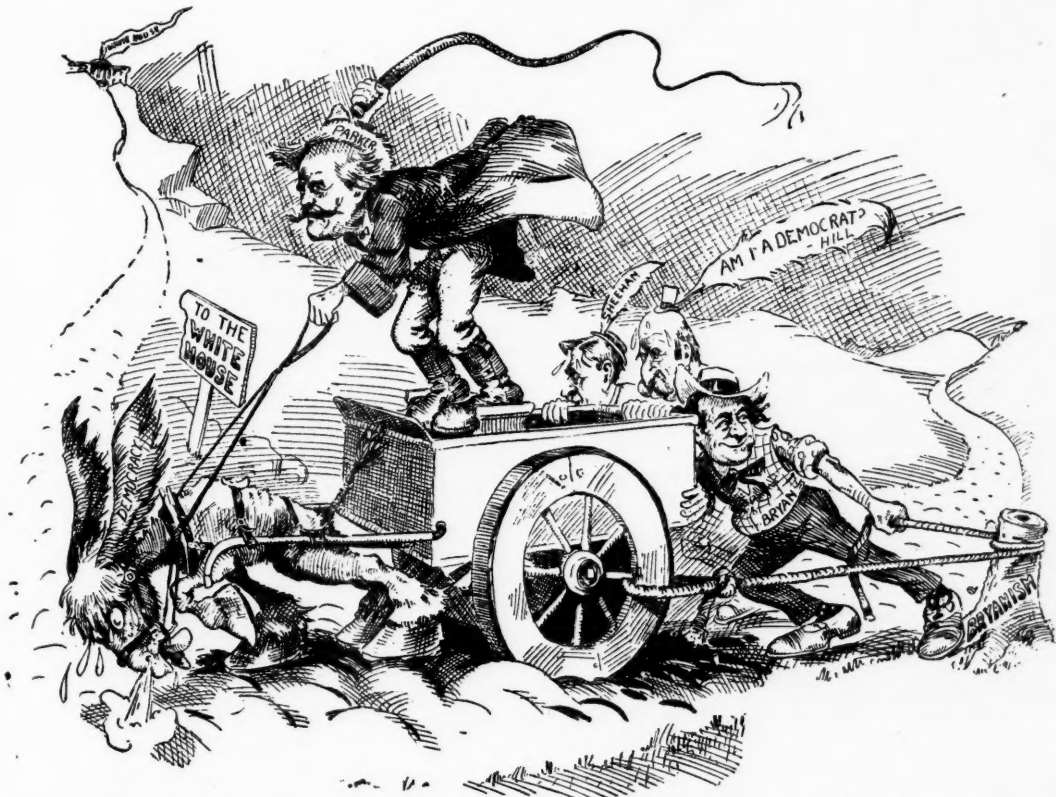
From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul).





CHOOSING A CHAUFFEUR.

UNCLE SAM: "Well, Judge, I guess I'd feel a little safer with you to run this machine."—From the *American* (New York).



BRYAN (at back of wagon): "Now, all together, push!"—From the *North American* (Philadelphia).



WHEN MR. BRYAN SPEAKS FOR PARKER.  
From the *Mail* (New York).



THE GOLD PLANK IN THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.  
From the *Mail* (New York).

A notable change in the cartoon field is the appearance of Mr. Homer Davenport on the Republican side. His drawings are published daily in the *Mail*, of New York. Two of them are on this page. His work has its old-time vigor. He has been reiterating the connection of Messrs. Belmont and Hill with Judge Parker's nomination.



THE PLEASED DEMOCRACY.

THE DONKEY: "Say, but this is fine! That's the first time I've been able to make these two wings work together in ten years."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



A LARGE ORDER.

"Mr. Bryan will not be allowed to do any talking during the campaign."—*News items*.

From the *Globe* (New York).



UNCLE SAM: "Never swap pilots while crossing a stream."—From the *North American* (Philadelphia).



MR. ROOSEVELT: "This is so sudden."  
From the *Tribune* (Chicago).



THE PRESIDENT (to Mr. Paul Morton, the new Secretary of the Navy): "You have done so well with the cars, now let's see what you can do with the ships."

From the *Leader* (Cleveland).







NOTIFYING THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.—From the *Journal* (Detroit).

(Mr. Davis is a multi-millionaire, and it is said that the committee will "hold him up" for a tremendous contribution to the campaign fund.)



"WHEN A GOOD SOLDIER RUNS AWAY."—From the *Journal* (Detroit).

(Apropos of the final decision of Gen. Nelson A. Miles not to accept the Prohibitionist nomination for the Presidency.)



IN THE DAYS OF ANCIENT TROY DID THEY FOOL THE "HOI POLLOI?" BET YOUR LIFE!

From the series of Mr. F. Opper's drawings in the New York American entitled, "It Is as Old as the Hills."



SPIKED.

Judge Parker spiking the Republican campaign gun by his gold issue telegram to the St. Louis convention.

From the *World* (New York).



THE MAN FOR AN EMERGENCY.

"Where every god did seem to set his seal  
To give the world assurance of a man."—*Hamlet*.

From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).



THE BALLAD OF THE BEEF TRUST.

[After "Mother Goose."]

Hey diddle diddle, the trust and the fiddle,  
The cow jumped over the moon;  
The elephant laughed to see such graft,  
And the dish ran away with the spoon.

From the *American* (New York).

# ALTON B. PARKER: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY JAMES CREELMAN.

(Staff correspondent of the *New York World*.)

THE supreme mission of the Democratic party in the United States is to keep alive the principle of competition; and, with that political and economic idea accepted as the underlying thought of our peculiar form of government, Alton Brooks Parker emerges into the struggle for control of the nation as the undeniable leader of conservatism.

With the nomination of this strong, brave, sober American—who has risen, by sheer force of character, from the obscure drudgery of a farm boy to preside, at the age of forty-five years, over the highest court in the great State of New York—the Democracy once more takes its place as the advocate and guarantor of government according to the written Constitution and written laws, as against the personal and radical policies which inspire and control the Republican party to-day.

At the root of Judge Parker's candidacy is the contention that a just government exists only for public purposes, and that the use of public powers for private ends—as in the tariff laws—not only violates the spirit of our institutions, but leads to favoritism, corruption, and a perilous disruption of the conditions which are necessary to the equal development of the moral, mental, and material interests of the American people.

Judge Parker stands for experience and precedent, as opposed to inspiration. He believes in party responsibility rather than in personal responsibility for government. In that respect he is unlike Grover Cleveland or Theodore Roosevelt. One must go to the earlier American Presidents to find his like in character and temperament.

For months before his nomination for President, Judge Parker was accused of cowardice because he refused to stain the traditions of his great judicial office by publicly discussing political questions. He bore the strain of open criticism and private pressure in silence. Political leaders and powerful newspapers, once urging his nomination, grew faint in their support, and showered him with messages of warning. With a bitterness almost unprecedented in American politics, Mr. Bryan attacked him as "the muzzled candidate" of corrupt Wall Street adventurers and sinister politicians. The

leader of Tammany Hall fomented opposition to his nomination on the ground that he was not his own master, and that his silence was due to the control of David B. Hill. Every device that human ingenuity could suggest was used to sting him into utterance.

The splendid mettle of the man was demonstrated by his dignified silence in the face of slander and undeserved abuse. Not even to gain the greatest office on earth would he violate his lofty conceptions of judicial and civic propriety. That ringing telegram to the St. Louis convention afterward smote the Bryan and Tammany falsehoods into dust, and revealed Judge Parker as a statesman and leader of unshakable convictions, independence, and lion-like courage. But, until his party called him, he forbore to speak.

Not only his opponents demanded a statement of his views. His warmest supporters urged him to make his political opinions known. The *New York World*, foremost among those who advocated his nomination, warned him in a series of powerful editorials that his silence gave a color of justification to Mr. Bryan's tirades, and that he was rapidly losing political strength. In behalf of the editor of the *World*, the writer of this article wrote to Judge Parker. This is a part of his reply, which I venture now to publish for the first time:

ALBANY, June 17, 1904.

You may be right in thinking that an expression of my views is necessary to secure the nomination. If so, let the nomination go. I took the position that I have maintained,—first, because I deemed it my duty to the court; second, because I do not think the nomination for such an office should be sought. I still believe that I am right, and therefore expect to remain steadfast.

Very truly yours,

ALTON B. PARKER.

There, in his own hand, is Judge Parker's explanation of his silence. It illustrates his character. He might have answered Mr. Bryan by pointing to his labor-union decisions and his sweeping common-law condemnation of combinations in restraint of trade. He might have shown that he was under no political obligations to David B. Hill, for the reason that it was he who managed the campaign which resulted in Mr. Hill's election as governor of New York. But he endured misrepresentation and caricature



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HON. ALTON BROOKS PARKER, OF NEW YORK.



patiently. When the proper time came, he spoke, and the whole nation heard and understood.

Judge Parker's message declining to accept the Democratic nomination for President, except on the understanding that he would maintain the gold standard of money values, was no more remarkable and significant than his refusal to play politics from the bench. In these days of strenuous heroes, the American people welcome the tranquil courage of such a man. The Democratic party can well invite comparison of the personalities of Alton B. Parker and Theodore Roosevelt.

The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York is a man of impressive stature and handsome appearance. He is six feet tall, weighs one hundred and ninety-six pounds, and has the proportions of an athlete. He was fifty-two years old on May 14. He has a large head and the face of a country-bred gentleman,—strong, fresh-colored, and unwrinkled. There is a singular suggestion of power, courage, and good nature in his personality. The eyes are large, brown, and luminous—sincere and direct. The nose is aquiline, the jaws large and curved,



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MRS. ALTON B. PARKER.



From a stereograph, copyright, 1904, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

JUDGE PARKER AND HIS GRANDCHILDREN.

(Photograph taken July 16, 1904.)

and the chin round and massive. The teeth are big and white, the lower lip heavy and protruding, and the thick mustache coarse and tawny.

The judge has a wide, high forehead. The top-head indicates penetration, energy, benevolence, reverence, and firmness. The hair is reddish-brown. It is a head devoid of eccentricity in its lines—full, even, symmetrical.

There is a simple, unpretending dignity about the man that fits his massive physique and easy, upright carriage. He is sober, sincere, unselfish, decent. Men in every walk of life turn to him instinctively with confidence. There is neither exaggeration nor self-consciousness in his speech or manner. He does not boast. He has a hearty scorn for heroics. Firm in spirit, even-tempered, charitable in his judgments of others, loyal in friendship, loving work for its own sake, seeing in law only the means of justice and order, he unites the virilities and the sobrieties in his strong, modest character. He has, too, a native sense of humor that will never permit him to become pompous.

Judge Parker may be said to be a man free from eccentricities, unless intellectual integrity and a sound moral imagination are to be considered abnormal in an age of weak demagoguery. He listens well, patiently searches

for facts, makes up his mind slowly, and aims at general and permanent rather than particular or temporary results.

In a memorial speech on the late President McKinley, at Kingston, Judge Parker unconsciously described himself:

His mind was judicial, and would not be drawn from a patient search for the evidence that would show in which direction truth and justice lay by the clamor of those who insistently demanded that the President should always lead the people instead of working their will. . . . President McKinley devoted his time to the performance of duty as he understood it, not in attempting to make the people think he was doing his duty. He submitted without a murmur to undeserved criticism, and kept his counsel when unjustly assailed, apparently content that his deeds should in the end speak for themselves. And his was wise counsel, was it not?

These were the highest qualities that Judge Parker saw in a popular war President.

The Democratic candidate for President is not only the head of a great court, but he owns and operates three farms in New York State. He has been a practical and successful farmer always. His charming old-fashioned home at



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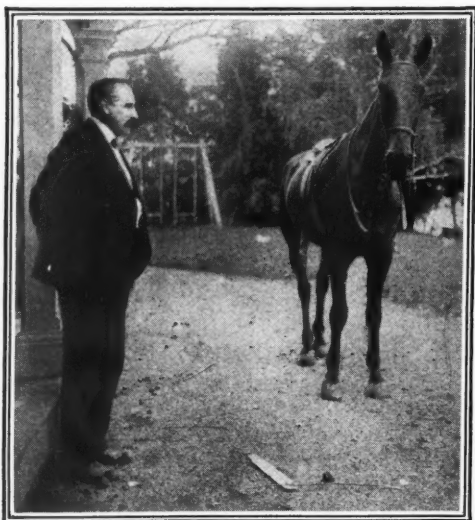
JUDGE PARKER'S HOUSE AT ESOPUS, NEW YORK.

Esopus is on one of these farms, on the brow of a green slope on the Hudson River. It is only sixty miles from Albany, so that his week-ends and summers are spent in this beautiful place, with his family, his trees, crops, blooded cattle, and fine library. He rides for an hour on horse-back every day, directs and personally assists in the farm work, and is widely known and trusted by the country folk.

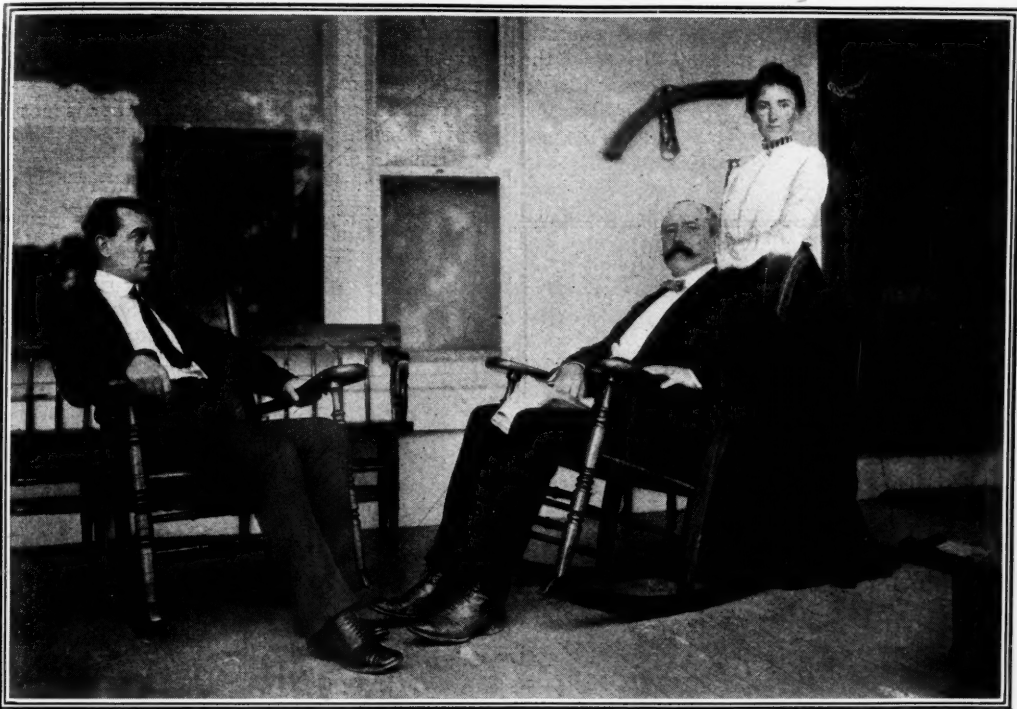
Standing among his great bulls or striding over his well-cultivated fields, he is the incarnation of manly Americanism. Nor does he need a slouch hat to suggest virility.

The judge's great-grandfather was a farmer of Worcester, Mass., who left his fields to serve as a private soldier under Washington and returned to them when the national independence was won. The son of this farmer-patriot was also a farmer, a man of superior intelligence, education, and spirit. He moved to New York State in 1803, and bought a farm near the village of Cortland, on which the Democratic candidate for President was born, on May 14, 1852. Judge Parker's father was also born there. He was a man of broad and acquisitive mind, and his love for books was a matter for comment among his neighbors. In spite of his bitter struggle for existence, he read widely and deeply.

There was nothing remarkable about the youth of Judge Parker. He worked about his father's farm, went to the village school, and afterward went to the Cortland Academy. His early steps were guided by a devout and in-



JUDGE PARKER AND HIS FAVORITE HORSE.



JUDGE PARKER, WITH HIS DAUGHTER, MRS. HALL, AND HIS SECRETARY, ON THE VERANDA OF HIS ESOPUS HOUSE.

(This veranda may become as well known as was the famous McKinley front porch at Canton.)

telligent mother, who is still living. In time he became a schoolmaster, established his authority by thrashing the school bully, and developed into a serious, dignified young man, with an income of three dollars a day.

His father's necessities compelled him to give up his hope of entering Cornell University. A part of his small income was needed at home. He went to Kingston-on-the-Hudson, and entered the law office of Schoonmaker & Hardenburgh as a clerk. Then he studied in the Albany Law School, returning to his clerkship after graduating. Presently he took a young lawyer named Kenyon as partner and opened a law office in Kingston. For twelve years he practised law, winning several important cases, but not greatly distinguishing himself, except for his integrity and common sense.

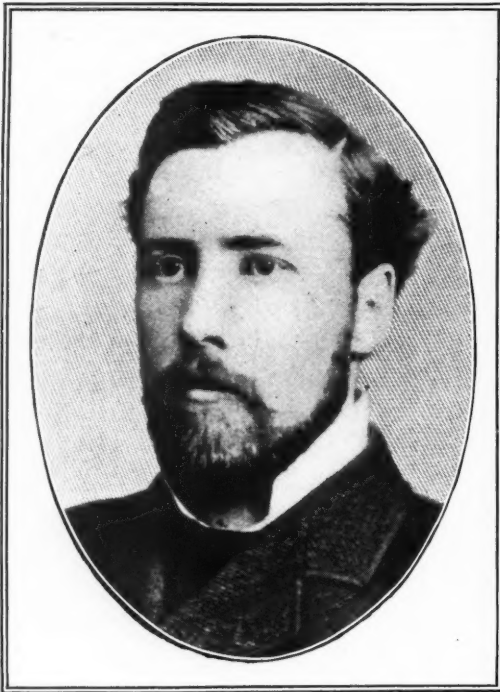
It was an accident of circumstances that took Judge Parker into politics at first. His old employer, Mr. Schoonmaker, had been driven out of politics by the machinations of his personal enemies. The young lawyer entered political life simply to vindicate his former protector, and he never rested until Mr. Schoonmaker had been restored to influence and popularity. The fight

was long, hard, and unselfish. Judge Parker was soon recognized as the ablest party man in Ulster County. Samuel J. Tilden, then the national leader of the Democracy, sent for him and asked him to revise the list of working Democrats in his county. Mr. Manning, Mr. Tilden's ablest lieutenant, also consulted the young leader. It is characteristic of Judge Parker that in those days, when he controlled the Democratic organization of his county, he declined to assume the titular leadership, contenting himself with the position of principal party adviser, and leaving the nominal honors to others.

In 1877, when only twenty-five years old, he was elected Surrogate of Ulster County. He discharged his judicial duties so satisfactorily that at the expiration of his term of office he was renominated and the Republicans declined to put a candidate in opposition.

In 1884, Judge Parker was a delegate to the Democratic national convention. When Mr. Cleveland assumed the Presidency he offered to make the judge First Assistant Postmaster-General. The office was declined. The position of "party headsman" was not to Judge Parker's taste.

Now came an important event in the judge's career. He became chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and managed the campaign of 1885 which made David B. Hill governor of New York. A few months later, Mr. Hill appointed him to a seat on the Supreme Court bench, made vacant by the death of Justice Westbrook.



ALTON B. PARKER.

(From a photograph taken in 1879.)

Much has been said about Judge Parker's political obligations to Mr. Hill. Little has been said about Mr. Hill's obligations to Judge Parker. It is all a matter of nineteen years ago, when Judge Parker was thirty-three years old, but the truth is that Mr. Hill did not appoint the man who won his battle in 1885—a victory that opened the way to the United States Senate—until he was besought by powerful delegations of lawyers. If there is any political debt existing between Judge Parker and Mr. Hill on account of that bygone time, Mr. Hill, and not Judge Parker, is the debtor. It is a sign of a chivalrous nature that Judge Parker has never sought to better his political prospects by calling attention to the actual facts. He has been denounced as Mr. Hill's creature, for no other reason than that, nineteen years ago, Mr. Hill

named him to fill a brief unexpired judicial term. To those who know Judge Parker and have had experience of his strength and independence, nothing can be more ridiculously false than the idea that Judge Parker is not in every sense his own master.

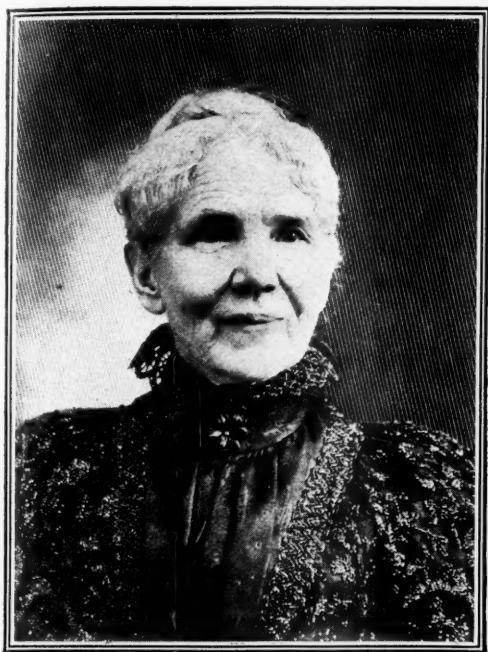
From the day on which he took his seat on the Supreme Court bench up to the hour when his message to St. Louis took the money-standard question out of American politics, Judge Parker showed his high conception of official propriety and his force of character by refusing to discuss political issues directly or indirectly. The temperate language of his judicial decisions, the absence of literary preachments, political *obiter dicta*, or self-conscious virtue, are in themselves a demonstration of rare qualities in the man. A judge, he was content to declare the law, without invading the work of the executive or legislative departments, the schools, or the churches. For a strong party man, in the flush of youth and fresh from the emotions and environments of a victorious State campaign, these nineteen years of political silence are evidence of conscience, self-control, and dignity. They explain, too, why a man of Judge Parker's commanding abilities should be so little known to the politicians.

After serving out Justice Westbrook's term, Judge Parker was elected to succeed himself. Then came the disastrous campaign of 1896, when Bryanism and free silver almost destroyed the Democratic party in New York. In the following year he was elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, carrying the State by a plurality of 60,889 votes.

That victory, coming on the heels of a great party defeat, attracted attention to Judge Parker as a man of unusual political availability. He continued in his policy of silence and strict abstention from politics, but his name was ever on the lips of his party. First, the Tammany faction proposed him for governor. Then the Hill faction proposed him for governor. He refused to declare himself a candidate. His attitude then was like his attitude when the national convention met at St. Louis. A judicial officer of his high rank could not decently be a candidate for any office. If his party called him, however, he would answer. And he remained steadfast in his course until the nomination at St. Louis drew from him the telegram in which he declined to accept that great honor at the price of silence on the money-standard question.

Judge Parker comes before the country as a Presidential candidate at a time when his characteristic qualities are especially needed in the executive direction of national affairs. A fanat-





JUDGE PARKER'S MOTHER.

ical high-tariff policy, breeding domestic monopolies, and encouraging national extravagance, has brought about high prices, so that the increase in the cost of living in the United States is out of all proportion to wages. Even President McKinley, in his last public utterance, confessed the need for a change to the plan of commercial reciprocity. He died with a protest against the "stand pat" policy on his lips. Articles made in the United States are sold cheaper in foreign countries than at home. Even from the original protective-tariff standpoint, many great industries have outgrown protection. The task to which the Democratic party sets itself is substantially the elimination of favoritism in taxation. One man's business must not be taxed in order that another man's profits may be increased. The dropping of the income-tax idea by the St. Louis convention clearly proves that the Democratic party contemplates no attack upon the tariff as a means of national revenue. What man in the country is better fitted to lead in this movement against tariff favoritism and its concomitant corruption than Judge Parker? What man is more likely to insist that changes shall be made with a common-sense regard for existing conditions, however artificial and unjustly produced? His character and record are guarantees against rash, headlong policies.

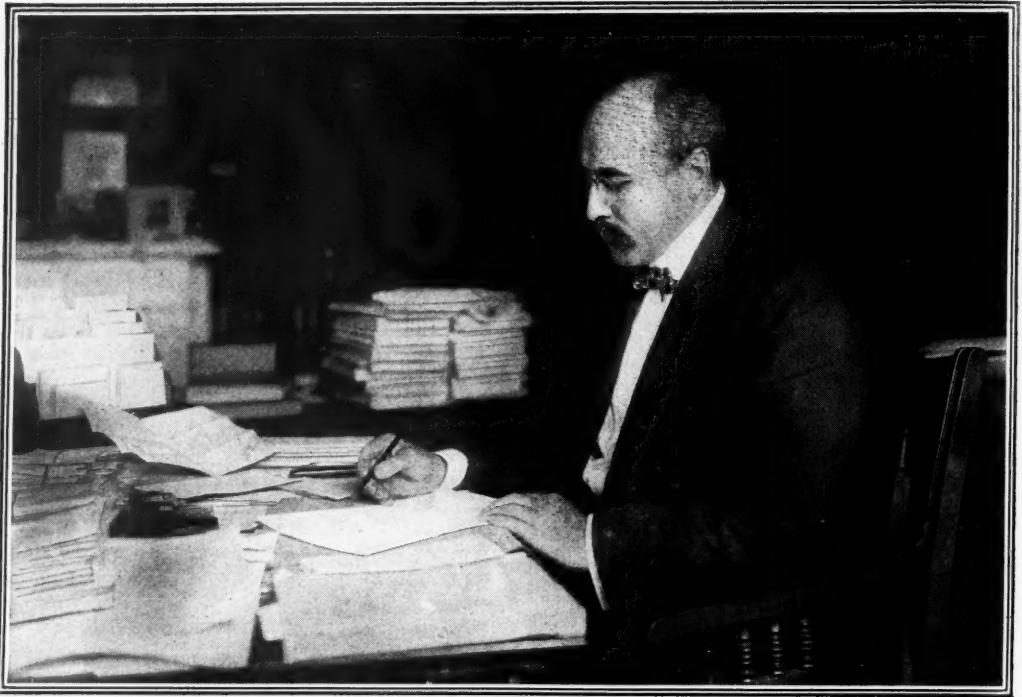
Under the shelter of tariff favoritism, vast

industrial and commercial combinations in restraint of trade have paralyzed competition, artificially raised prices, and swindled the public out of hundreds of millions of dollars by means of watered stock. It is true that, on President Roosevelt's initiative, the railroad trust known as the Northern Securities Company was dissolved by the courts. But the coal trust, the beef trust, and other like combinations still flourish. And what the Republican administration did in the prosecution of the Northern Securities Company was done under the compulsion of statute law and insistent public opinion.

Judge Parker's record on the trust question marks him as the man for the hour. In 1896, sitting as a trial justice of the Supreme Court of New York, he decided in the bluestone trust case that it was immaterial whether a combination in restraint of trade was reasonable or unreasonable. The existence of the power to restrain trade was forbidden by the common law. In uttering this conception of sound public policy the judge was not bound by any statute. He was not expressing an academic opinion or making a political speech, but was declaring the law as it stands to-day in the State of New York. He was not at that time a candidate for any office, nor was his name being discussed publicly in any way. There was no political pressure behind him. He was not even acting in concert with other judges, but, sitting alone in a trial court, was free to deliver his own understanding of settled public policy. Afterward, as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, a tribunal of last resort, he twice settled the same point in the same way. Quoting Judge Vann's words, he said of a contract in restraint of trade that it is not the possible capacity of the parties for self-restraint, but it is the scope of the contract which furnishes the test of its validity.



BIRTHPLACE OF JUDGE PARKER, NEAR CORTLAND, N. Y.



JUDGE PARKER IN HIS LIBRARY.

No man in any party or at any time has expressed himself more clearly on the trust question than Judge Parker.

Yet his judicial record shows that he knows how to distinguish between a combination in restraint of trade and a legitimate business combination against which a cry has been started. He made that clear in his opinion in the case of the Park & Sons Company against the National Druggists' Association. Here are his words :

It will be seen, therefore, that this is a controversy between opponents in business, neither side trying to help the public. Nor will the public be the gainer by the success of either. The motive behind the action of each party is self-help. It is the usual motive that inspires men to endure great hardships and take enormous risks, that fortune may come.

In the struggle which acquisitiveness prompts, but little consideration is given to those who may be affected adversely. Am I within my legal rights? is as near to the equitable view as competitors in business usually come. When one party finds himself overwhelmed by the strength of the position of the other, he looks about for aid. And quite often he turns to the courts, even when he has no merit of his own, and makes himself for the time being the pretended champion of the public welfare, in the hope that the courts may be deceived into an adjudication that will prove helpful to him.

Now, while the courts will not hesitate to enforce

the law intended for the protection of the public because the party invoking such judgment is unworthy or seeks the adjudication for selfish reasons only, they will be careful not to allow the process of the courts to be made use of under a false cry that the interests of the public are menaced, when its real purpose is to strengthen the strategic position of one competitor in business as against another.

These are the frontiers of the trust question outlined by a man accustomed to weigh his words.

Judge Parker's famous opinion upholding the right of a union workman to strike, or to threaten to strike, in order to procure the discharge of a non-union workman, rests upon the theory that any attempt to abate the struggle between capital and labor by governmental interference means the submergence of the rights of the one or the other. His opinion was echoed by the declaration of the Democratic national platform, that "the rights of labor are no less 'vested,' no less 'sacred,' and no less 'inalienable' than the rights of capital." Now that the question of capital and labor is being forced into national politics, the American people are likely to commend this sane and sober view of it.

It is said that Judge Parker's personality is less picturesque, less dashing, less original, and

less brilliant than that of President Roosevelt, and that for that reason he will prove the weaker candidate. Those who rely on that argument forget that Polk defeated Clay, Cleveland defeated Blaine, and McKinley defeated Bryan. It is the second thought of the average American citizen that carries his vote. It is usually conceded that Clay would have been elected had the vote been taken a month after his nomination. That is true also of the candidacies of Blaine and Bryan.

Like President Roosevelt, Judge Parker is a vigorous out-of-door man, but his mind inclines to the cultivation of his three farms and the breeding of pure-blooded cattle rather than to lion hunting. He is no eulogist of war. He will never oppress small nations or threaten Central or South America with an assumed general police power. Nor will he substitute his personal orders for acts of Congress. His record, his training, his temperament, insure this. It is equally certain that he will give no encouragement to those who seek to stir up the race question in the Southern States. And he will stand by his party's definite promise of independence to the Filipinos.

Up to the time of Judge Parker's nomination, President Roosevelt stood as the one heroic figure in American politics. But when a group of timid politicians at St. Louis surrendered to Mr. Bryan's demand that the Democratic platform should be silent on the money-standard question, the time came for Judge Parker to reveal himself as a hero. It was not that the free-silver heresy had any support in the convention. Even Mr. Bryan accepted Judge Parker as an avowed gold-standard man. But there were personal feelings to be considered, a past folly to be ignored.

On the very day the platform was adopted,

Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York *World*, arrived from Europe, ill and exhausted. A telegraphed copy of the platform was read to him. Next morning, the *World* printed a powerful editorial warning Judge Parker that a failure to declare for the gold standard would defeat the party. "Ten words from Judge Parker to the chairman of the New York delegation," said the *World*, "will insure the adoption of a resolution that will make the platform safe and sane." An hour or two after Judge Parker was made aware for the first time that the editorials of the *World* and other independent newspapers had called into question the party's attitude toward the money standard, he sent his telegram declaring that the gold standard was firmly and irrevocably established, and declining the nomination already made unless his views were satisfactory to the convention. Judge Parker's declaration for the gold standard was indorsed by the convention by the overwhelming vote of 774 ayes to 191 noes. In other words, the telegram was approved by 116 more delegates than those who voted for the candidate's nomination.

There is no parallel to that act in American history. It may be that journalism is entitled to some credit for its quick warning; but, under such circumstances, would Theodore Roosevelt, Grover Cleveland, or William J. Bryan have accepted the hint and acted upon it so swiftly and fearlessly? Not every hero will take advice, even when it is obviously sound. Judge Parker can listen as well as speak. That is one of his strong traits. He comes before the nation as a leader whom the wise and the brave can safely follow. A great genius? Probably not. But a sane, courageous, unselfish patriot of the old, pure, Democratic type—that he is beyond all question.

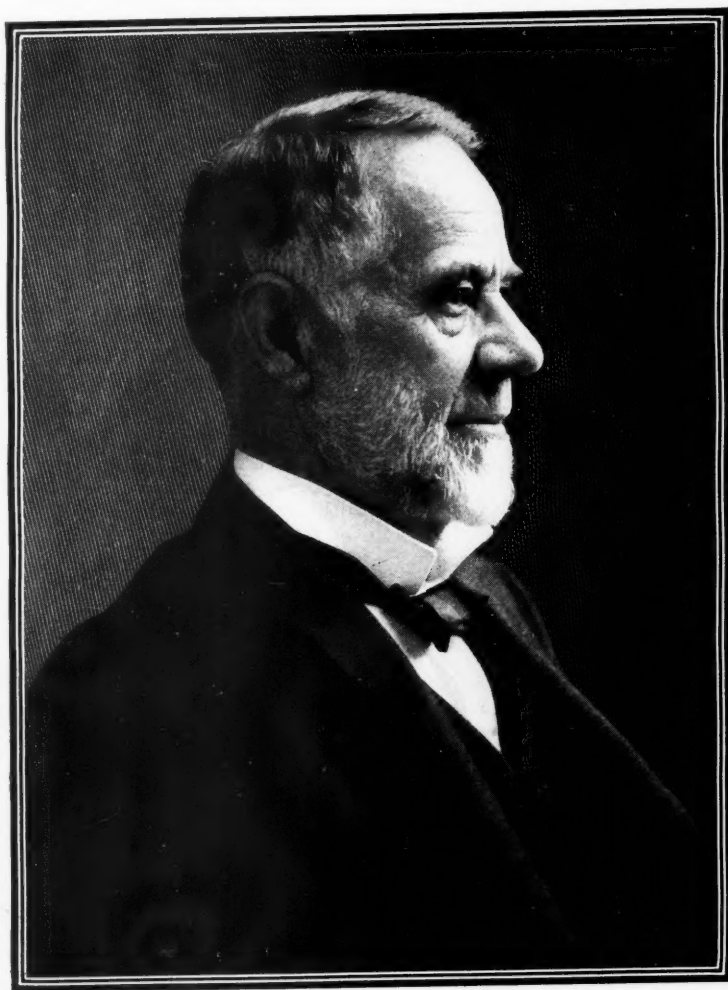
## HENRY G. DAVIS, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

BY CHARLES S. ALBERT.

THE career of Henry Gassaway Davis, from brakeman to multimillionaire, and from legislative delegate to Vice-Presidential nominee of the Democratic party, enters the domains of business, statesmanship, politics, and philanthropy. It covers the utmost biblical limit allotted to human activity. It exemplifies the doctrine that energy may be substituted for education and family advantages; that opportunity is better

than inheritance; and that the degree of success attained is regulated by personal exertion. The recital of his development, acquisition of wealth, and great service to the public, with the climax of prominence that has now come to him, is equaled by the history of few self-made men.

Mr. Davis was born in the little village of Woodstock, Md., a few miles from Baltimore, November 16, 1823. In the event of his elec-



HON. HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

tion as Vice-President, he will be at that time eight days under eighty-one years old. He comes of Scotch-Welsh stock. His father was Caleb Davis, and his mother, before marriage, was Louisa Brown. His mother's ancestors served in the Revolutionary army. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, after which he retired as a successful merchant, and lived on a farm in Howard County, Maryland. He founded the village of Woodstock, took contracts for railroad-construction, lost his fortune, and soon after died, leaving a widow with four sons and a daughter. Henry at once became a bread-winner, depriving himself of educational advantages in favor of a younger brother, contenting himself with the meager mental training of a coun-

try school, and beginning work on the farm of former Governor Howard. The boy was willing, active, and intelligent. When nineteen years old, he obtained a position as freight brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which had been extended to Cumberland. He was soon promoted to be a conductor. The energetic manner in which he cleared up a wreck secured him a passenger run.

After five years of railroading, Mr. Davis was made master of transportation and given his first opportunity to display executive ability. He was successful. He made operative the plan of running railroad trains at night. Prior to this innovation, all trains would stop until morning at the stations where darkness overtook



them. Mr. Davis sent an experimental train through from Cumberland to Baltimore, and since that time there has been no suspension of running schedules at nightfall. At that period, Mr. Davis received a salary of less than one hundred dollars per month, but he found it ample to assist his mother in supporting his brothers and sister, laying aside, in addition, sufficient to establish a home for himself. In 1853, he married Miss Kate, daughter of Judge Gideon Bantz, of Frederick, Md. Her death, in 1902, after almost half a century of domestic happiness, proved a severe blow.

Mr. Davis was appointed agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Piedmont, W. Va., in 1854. He promptly realized the business opportunities presented in that new country, and assisted his brother, William R. Davis, to become a shipper of coal and lumber. In 1858, he resigned from railroad service and formed the firm of Davis & Brothers. In addition to handling natural products, a general merchandise business was conducted. In that year Mr. Davis organized the Piedmont Savings Bank and was elected its president. At the close of the Civil War, the foundations of a fortune were rapidly and securely established. In 1867, Davis & Brothers purchased several thousand acres of land in Garrett County, Maryland. Timber for ties, bridges, and other purposes was supplied to the railroad company. Mr. Davis laid out on this tract the mountain resort of Deer Park, and constructed an elegant summer residence, where simple hospitality was extended all visitors.

The Deer Park investment having furnished him with sufficient funds, Mr. Davis began obtaining extensive tracts of land in the Cheat River and Upper Potomac regions. Prior to that time, he had carefully examined that territory, desiring to procure information at first hand. All his investigations were made in person. He thoroughly explored the sections in which he sought to acquire property, traveled on foot, and frequently slept at night in the woods. He was conversant with every acre of that undeveloped country, and knew that its forests and hills contained fabulous wealth. The only requisite was a railroad. It was years before Mr. Davis could combine the needed capital to make his plans effective, but when the money was available, he began building the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Mr. Davis became a student of political economy while serving as a passenger conductor. He was a Whig. Henry Clay often traveled over the road with him, and the great Commoner received his vote when a Presidential candidate. Mr. Davis aided the Union cause during the

Civil War. He furnished the Government with supplies, and naturally became a Conservative Unionist at the termination of the struggle. The Democratic party in West Virginia was the outgrowth of that political organization. Mr. Davis actively participated in public affairs, was elected to the Assembly in 1866, and was a member of the Committee on Commerce and Finance. Two years later, he was chosen a State Senator, and was reelected. As chairman of the joint committee on finance, his efforts were successful in placing the State on a firm monetary basis.

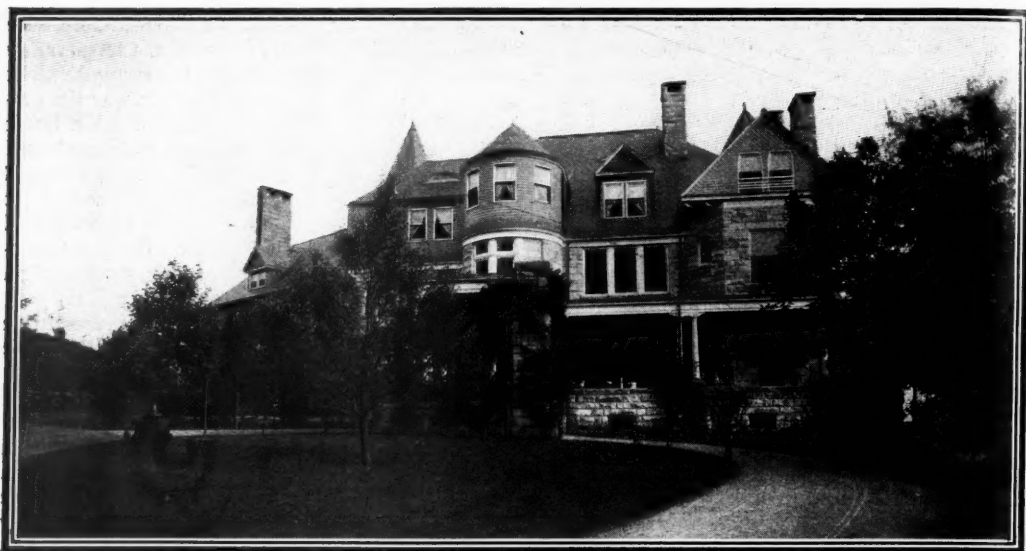
After refusing a nomination as Representative from the Congressional district in which he lived, in 1870, Mr. Davis was the ensuing winter elected United States Senator, with the aid of Republican votes, and took his seat as a Democrat on March 4, 1871. He was prominent in all the bitter debates of that period. As a Senator, Mr. Davis antagonized the civil rights bill, which was passed despite opposition and subsequently pronounced unconstitutional.

Mr. Davis became chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and during his entire service earnestly advocated the formation of a new executive department devoted to the interests of those engaged in farming. He introduced bills to create the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. These failed of passage, but the far-sightedness of Mr. Davis has since been justified by the creation of two executive departments charged with promoting the interests he then sought to advance. Mr. Davis became a member of the Appropriations Committee, and was its chairman during Democratic control of the Senate. In this position he exhibited the most remarkable aptitude for detail and management.

In order to protect his enormous property interests, Mr. Davis declined reelection after serving twelve years in the Senate. He then devoted his entire time to developing the coal and lumber regions of West Virginia, completed the construction of additional railroads, opened up new mines, became locally identified with every section of the State, and built himself a residence of stone—Graceland—on a hill north of Elkins, W. Va., where he now spends the summers. His winter home in Washington was closed after the death of his wife. When in the national capital, he lives with his son-in-law, Arthur Lee.

Mr. Davis was a delegate to the Pan-American Congress. He is a member of the United States Inter-Continental Railway Commission.

Graceland is perched on the top of a hill. It commands a view of the valley in which Elkins is located. It is rambling, with high-pitched roofs, minarets, and towers. The immediate grounds comprise more than four hundred acres,



"GRACELAND," NEAR ELKINS, WEST VIRGINIA, THE HOME OF MR. DAVIS.

At the age of eighty, Mr. Davis displays all those traits of character which made him the most popular man in West Virginia and secured him the Vice-Presidential nomination of a great party. He is well known in every part of the United States, and has traveled extensively. Plain in his manner of dress and life, he has won alike the hearts of his associates and employees. Standing six feet in height, lean and loose-jointed, the observer would estimate his age at from fifty-eight to sixty years. If he were to declare himself sixty-two, the listener would make mental reservations regarding his veracity. He has a healthy brown skin, but not the ruddy complexion of Andrew Carnegie. His upper lip is clean-shaven. His hair and close-cropped beard show jet black alternating with white. Both are typically iron-gray.

No man can surpass Mr. Davis in amiability. His clear brown eyes are always laughing. He is invariably pleasant and approachable. He is democratic by profession and practice. His voice is ordinarily keyed to a low, soft, musical pitch, but when occasion requires he can give it the most surprising force and volume. The vehemence of these infrequent utterances belie the surface indications of under-strength. He is in no sense a rugged-looking man. His step is not firm or elastic. It never was either. He walks with an easy, sliding motion. He is never garrulous, but always conversational. He can talk much but say little. He will discuss any subject in the most entertaining manner for two

hours and convey no information that he does not care to impart. It can readily be seen where Senator Gorman, the first cousin of Mr. Davis, found his model for silence or pleasant utterances devoid of harmful results. The tender-heartedness of Mr. Davis is proverbial. The affection manifested for his dead wife is pathetic. Tears come into his eyes whenever her name is mentioned in his presence.

The physical endurance of Mr. Davis is surprising, and almost irritating to younger men who do not possess his untiring vitality. He seems never to become tired. He is always fresh and vigorous. His capacity for hard work is unlimited. Neither loss of sleep nor hardship impairs his energy. A striking illustration of this characteristic was given at the St. Louis convention. Mr. Davis sat in a not over-large room, as a member of the committee on resolutions, from 8 o'clock Thursday evening to 11:30 o'clock Friday morning,—fifteen and a half hours,—and emerged with his usual brightness of eye and composedness of manner. Men of but little more than half his age were haggard and weary. Mr. Bryan appeared to be on the verge of exhaustion. Senator Tillman was near the point of collapsing. Others were all more or less affected by the all-night committee meeting, but Mr. Davis appeared to have been freshened and invigorated by the long and arduous session.

Mr. Davis regards horseback riding as the best possible form of exercise. He may be seen

on every pleasant day cantering along the mountain roads, sitting erect, and managing his animal with ease and skill. It is less than a year since he rode on horseback from Elkins to Charleston, a distance of more than two hundred miles, in five days. The road passes through an unbroken and mountainous country, and his friends and neighbors still marvel at this exhibition of unimpaired vigor. Long hours of almost incessant activity constitute the daily routine of Mr. Davis at his summer home. He allots the same period to labor now as when serving as a brakeman.

During his long public service, Mr. Davis never sought to be accounted a great orator. He made no claim to distinction as a public speaker, but at the same time was invariably equal to every occasion and all topics. He could express himself clearly, forcibly, and succinctly on important subjects in the discussion of which he participated. He never talked from a theoretical standpoint, but advanced practical ideas. His utterances contain valuable information, and are always clear statements of fact.

Mr. Davis is estimated to be worth at least

thirty million dollars. This fortune was realized from the original purchases of hills and forests in Maryland and West Virginia. His philanthropy has kept pace with his prosperity. While Presbyterianism is his predilection, he has made regular and liberal gifts to all denominations. He is a close personal friend of Cardinal Gibbons, and has given much aid to the church represented in the United States by his eminence. He gave a new high school to the city of Piedmont in 1886. In 1893, he gave a nine-acre park to the town of Elkins. He and his brother, Thomas Davis, erected the Davis Memorial Church, at Elkins, as a tribute to their mother. He gave eleven thousand dollars to the State for a Children's Home at Charleston, W. Va., endowing it with an annuity of one thousand dollars for maintenance. He erected the Davis Memorial Hospital, at Elkins, in memory of his eldest son, Henry G. Davis, Jr., who was drowned off the coast of South Africa in 1896. He recently gave a large sum for the establishment of a Presbyterian school, now under construction, on one of the hills adjacent to Elkins. He built a church for colored people.



MR. DAVIS' GRANDCHILDREN.

He regularly contributes freely to churches, hospitals, and schools, in his own State and in other sections of the country.

Mr. Davis probably holds the record for consecutive attendance at national conventions of his party. He had been a delegate to six such gatherings prior to the one which made him the nominee for Vice-President.

In the Democratic convention of 1884, Mr. Davis was requested to accept the nomination for Vice-President, but declined to permit the use of his name in that connection. He threw his strength and influence to Mr. Hendricks. The Senator was called into consultation by President-elect Cleveland when the formation of a cabinet was under consideration. He was offered the position of Postmaster-General, but declined on account of his business affairs. He was subsequently considered by Mr. Cleveland for a cabinet place upon the retirement of Mr. Manning, as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Lamar, as Secretary of the Interior. In both instances he refused to accept office. He has repeatedly been urged to become a candidate for governor of West Virginia, but without success. Democratic leaders have always insisted that Mr. Davis as a gubernatorial candidate could redeem the State from Republican domination. The fact that many thousand employees engaged in railroad and mining operations are either directly or indirectly in the service of Mr. Davis has strengthened the impression that his acceptance of the nomination would be equivalent to an election.

The immediate family of Mr. Davis consists of two daughters and one son. Hallie D. is the wife of Senator Stephen B. Elkins; Grace T. is the wife of Arthur Lee. The son is John T. Davis. Henry G. Davis, Jr., was washed overboard at sea. Kate B., wife of Commander R. M. G. Brown, died, leaving a daughter, to whom Mr. Davis is devotedly attached.

The political opinions of Mr. Davis closely agree with those entertained by Judge Parker. He believes in the gold standard, a moderate revision of tariff laws, and the legitimate combination of capital as an economic necessity. He disapproves of any specific antipathy manifested toward trusts, but believes such aggregations of wealth as seek to disrupt the civic system should be restrained. He believes the race question should not be made a national issue in the approaching campaign. He favors conservatism along all lines of action.

Mr. Davis supported Mr. Bryan in both of his campaigns for the Presidency as a matter of party regularity. When Richard P. Bland introduced his silver dollar coinage bill in the House, Mr. Davis was serving in the Senate. In the debate on this measure, he argued that it was unconstitutional to demonetize silver. He favored the remonetization of silver for the reason that it was one of the country's chief products, and would relieve financial distress and restore prosperity. Subsequent discoveries of gold in South Africa and the Klondike, he believes, depreciated the value of silver and removed all damage resultant from its demonetization.

## CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

BY THOMAS R. SHIPP.

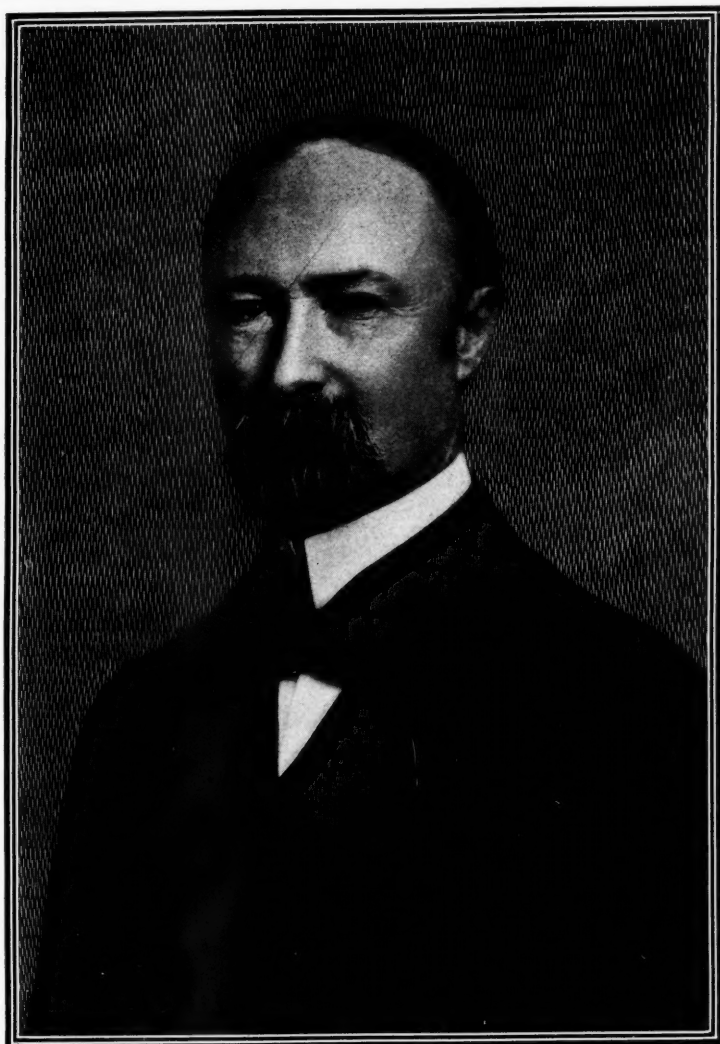
THIRTY years ago, a tall young man of dignified and pleasing address hung out his shingle as an attorney-at-law in Indianapolis and began to attract attention by his conscientious work. It was evident that he meant business. The older lawyers liked his apparent sincerity of purpose, his sober, steady disposition, and his even habits, and they helped him along. That young man was Charles Warren Fairbanks, now senior Senator from Indiana, whom the Republicans have nominated as their Vice-Presidential candidate. The more than quarter of a century has rounded and seasoned him, ripened his experience, and given him both wealth and national

fame. Nevertheless, the qualities which first brought him to the attention of his superiors are those best known to his friends now, and are the qualities that have recommended him to party and nation for public favor.

### HIS PREDOMINANT QUALITIES.

It is not surprising that the sober, steady, earnest, and more serious qualities should predominate in Senator Fairbanks when it is known that he comes of Puritan ancestry, and that even back of that the Fairbankses, or Fayerbankses, were followers of Oliver Cromwell in his struggle for people against crown. Jonathan Fayerbank,





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HON. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, OF INDIANA.

the first of the name which became well known in the early annals of the Massachusetts colony, was a type of the New England Puritan who came to American shores to find religious liberty. A ship that landed soon after the establishment of the Boston Colony brought him, his wife, four sons, and two daughters, and in 1636 he and his family settled at Dedham, Mass., where the old Fayerbanks home was until recently the property of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This house was acquired July 1, 1904, by "The Fairbanks Family," an incorporation, and will be preserved as a museum.

Senator Fairbanks is eighth in descent from

this Puritan pioneer. His father, Loriston Monroe Fairbanks, a native of Vermont, having learned the trade of wagon-maker, emigrated to Union County, Ohio, where he married Mary Adelaide Smith, of a New York family who were early Western emigrants. William Henry Smith, who founded the Associated Press, was a brother of the Senator's mother. Here it was that Charles Warren Fairbanks was born, in a log cabin on his father's farm. Here he spent his boyhood and youth, working on the farm and attending the country schools. It was here, as a lad, he heard the first martial music of the Civil War, and the throb of patriotic impulse in his heart can well

be imagined when, himself too young to enlist, he saw the neighbor boys march away to the front. This was his first lesson in patriotism and in Republican party principles, and it was never forgotten. It was emphasized all through the War by the fact that his father, an intense anti-slavery man, was one of the men who often gave food and shelter to fugitive slaves.

#### EARLY LESSONS IN ECONOMY.

Seeing the tall, silky Indiana statesman as he is to-day, one finds it difficult to realize that he was once an ungainly farmer boy, at college cooking his own meals and doing "odd jobs" at carpentering to increase his financial resources. The Fairbanks family, although well-to-do farmers, believed in economy and frugality, and took care to impress on their son lessons in these cardinal virtues. It was under such wholesome influences that, at the age of fifteen, young Fairbanks started to college,—the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, from which he was graduated. His college career was not strikingly brilliant in scholarship, but he was known as a "good student." A former classmate of his gives this picture of him: "A typical country lad, six feet tall, very slim, a little awkward in his movements, slow of speech, serious-minded, and seldom given to college pranks."

#### DETERMINED TO BE A LAWYER.

Ambition and determination were striking traits of his early as well as of his later life. He was determined to be a lawyer. Even before he left college he was buying law books with his earnings after college hours. The year after he graduated, he worked at Pittsburg for the Associated Press, then in its infancy as a news-distributing agency, and owned by his uncle, William Henry Smith. Senator Fairbanks often refers humorously to his brief experience as a newspaper man, saying that his



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MRS. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

most arduous duty, apparently, was to go daily to the river-front and report the stage of water in the Ohio. In fact, he had important assignments. But the law was his ambition, and, going to Cleveland, he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar. He then married Miss Cornelia Cole, daughter of Judge Cole, of Marysville, Ohio, who had been associated with him on the college paper at Ohio Wesleyan. Already young Fairbanks had made an impression on the community, and it was proposed to make him a candidate for prosecuting attorney, but he declined the honor. (It is a political coincidence that not only Senator Fairbanks, but Senator Beveridge and Governor Durbin, of Indiana, are now holding their first public office.) Shortly afterward, he removed to Indianapolis.

## ON THE WAY TO WEALTH.

The story of Mr. Fairbanks' success in Indianapolis has already been foreshadowed. As he became better known his clientage increased, until it embraced not only Indiana but extended to New York and other large Eastern cities. His fees were large for that day, and soon he was not only "on his feet," but well on the way to comfortable circumstances. His law practice continued to grow, until he became one of the leading lawyers in the State. The name of Fairbanks is found in the reports of many notable cases. The early lessons of economy applied to his later life soon insured for him not only a competency but virtually an independence. But with his success there was no increasing ostentation. He and Mrs. Fairbanks continued to live simply, with no parade of wealth. In nothing else is his even-balanced temperament and solidarity of character better displayed than in his comfortable and unostentatious habit of life.

## HIS DÉBUT AS A POLITICAL MANAGER.

Always a Republican, early in his law career Mr. Fairbanks took an effective interest in politics, giving freely of his time and money to the Republican cause. Before his election to the Senate, he had made speeches in every one of the ninety-two counties in Indiana, in minor cities, county seats, and at cross-roads. In this way he made many strong friendships, which, to his credit, have been lasting and of inestimable advantage to him. One of his early personal and political friendships was a notable one with Walter Q. Gresham, whose campaign for the Presidential nomination, in 1888, Mr. Fairbanks managed against Benjamin Harrison. The Gresham cause having proved hopeless, Mr. Fairbanks was one of the most active Indiana Republicans in the Harrison Presidential campaign. His interest in the Gresham cause may be said to mark Senator Fairbanks' début as a political manager in Indiana. The personal friendship between Judge Gresham and Mr. Fairbanks continued until the former's death, although in Judge Gresham's later years they had nothing in common in their political views. Judge Gresham had found himself out of tune with the Republican principles of protection and foreign policy, and was not even impressed with gold as a single monetary standard. Holding these views, he found an open door and a hearty welcome in the Democratic party, where, under the second term of President Cleveland, he was induced to accept the position which put him at the head of the cabinet.

## THE START OF HIS NATIONAL PROMINENCE.

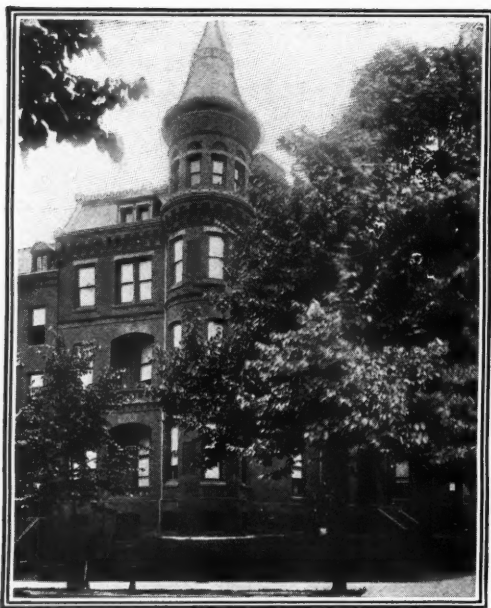
Mr. Fairbanks, a firm believer in the Republican policy of protection, was, in 1896, vigorous in his efforts to commit the Republican party in Indiana to a solid monetary basis, and as the head of the Indiana delegation to the St. Louis convention, and as temporary chairman of the gathering, he sounded the keynote of the gold standard. The St. Louis convention marked the beginning of Mr. Fairbanks' prominence in national politics. And it was under circumstances most favorable that the Indiana man entered the political arena at that time. William McKinley and Mr. Fairbanks had been friends for many years. Both were Ohio-born, both were ardent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both were in exact accord in their political views. It is the understanding that it was Major McKinley who invited Mr. Fairbanks to be temporary chairman of the 1896 convention.

## BREAKING UP THE HOOSIER DEMOCRACY.

In the campaign that followed, Mr. Fairbanks took a prominent part, speaking in nearly all the Northern States, meanwhile keeping in close touch with the campaign in Indiana. There was a good chance to redeem the Hoosier State



MRS. JOHN W. TIMMONS.  
(Senator Fairbanks' only daughter.)



SENATOR FAIRBANKS' WASHINGTON RESIDENCE.

from the hold of Democracy, and an organization already existed looking to Mr. Fairbanks' nomination for United States Senator. Indiana then had a Democratic governor,—the last one she has had,—and two Democratic United States Senators. The hopes of the Republicans were realized. Indiana went Republican by about twenty thousand, and the Legislature was safely Republican. In the caucus which followed, in January of the following winter, Mr. Fairbanks was chosen as the Republican nominee for Senator over a field of strong candidates, including the Hon. W. R. McKeen, of Terre Haute, and Gen. Lew Wallace, the distinguished author and diplomat. Twice before, Mr. Fairbanks' name had been before the Republican caucus for the nomination when the Democrats were still in power. The first time, Gov. A. P. Hovey received the honor; the second time, Mr. Fairbanks was the caucus nominee, and was defeated by David Turpie,

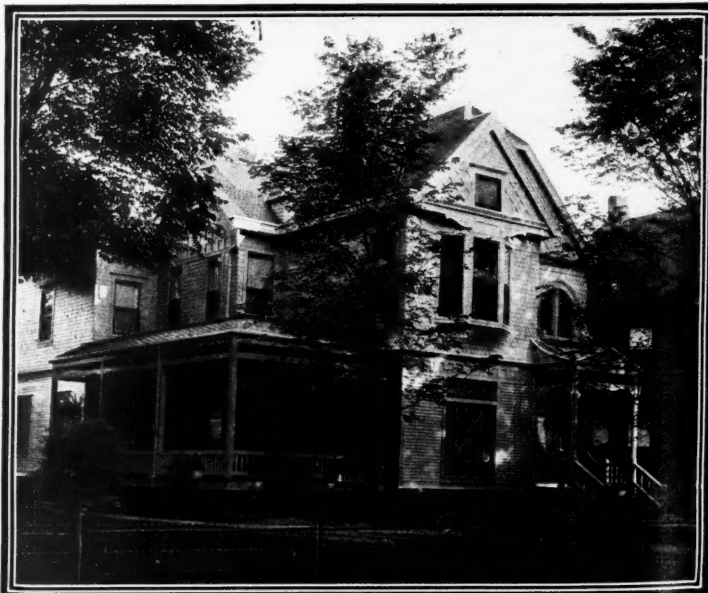
who, six years later, was defeated by Albert J. Beveridge.

#### FORTUNE FAVORS THE NEW SENATOR.

Few men have entered the United States Senate under more propitious conditions than Senator Fairbanks. The Republican party had been restored to power after four years of disastrous Democratic rule. In the White House sat a President who was the Indiana Senator's close friend. As the only Republican Senator from a hotly contested State newly redeemed from Democracy, he was the idol of his party at home; besides, the patronage for Indiana was given to him to distribute. Altogether, he was destined to play a conspicuous part in the administration which was to restore a protective tariff policy and to wage a successful war in the interest of humanity. He was in thorough accord with the President's policy, and his name was often connected with President McKinley's in the weighty conferences just prior to the stirring events of the war with Spain.

#### HAS HELD HIS PLACE.

For these reasons, and on account of his ability, Senator Fairbanks, early in his term, assumed a prominence in Washington which he has held. He first went to the head of the Senate Committee on Immigration; later, he was advanced to the chairmanship of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds,



SENATOR FAIRBANKS' INDIANAPOLIS RESIDENCE.



which he now holds. He has other important committee assignments, and holds a prominent place in the Senate, in which he entered on his second term March 4, 1903, having been re-elected without Republican opposition. He was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Joint High Commission to adjust international questions of moment between the United States and Great Britain. President McKinley once invited him to become a member of his cabinet.

At the same time, he has held his political prominence in Indiana, having been a delegate-at-large to the 1900 convention in Philadelphia, where he was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and a delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention which nominated him for Vice-President.

#### CITIZEN AND SENATOR.

Senator Fairbanks is a public-spirited man. As citizen and Senator he is held in equal esteem. But he has merged his personality and private affairs so completely into his public career that it is difficult to think of him as a private citizen. He has even given up his profession to devote his whole time to public duties, and from the time he entered public life he has steadfastly refrained from accepting fees as a lawyer. Senator Fairbanks is consulted on affairs of local public interest to his home city, particularly those which have a "Washington end," over which he keeps a watchful eye. He is president of the Benjamin Harrison Monument Association of Indianapolis, which has raised about fifty thousand dollars and proposes to erect a memorial to General Harrison on the site of the Indianapolis federal building, now under construction. He is vice-president of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association, organized to erect a monument in Washington to the third President of the United States. He is a member of the executive committee of the trustees of the McKinley Memorial Association, and delivered the address at the unveiling of the McKinley monument at Toledo, Ohio, last year. Both Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks retain a lively interest in their alma mater. The Senator is a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and his eldest son and only daughter are among its graduates. Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks are members of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Indianapolis. The Senator is a member of the church board.

Senator Fairbanks' Indianapolis residence, at

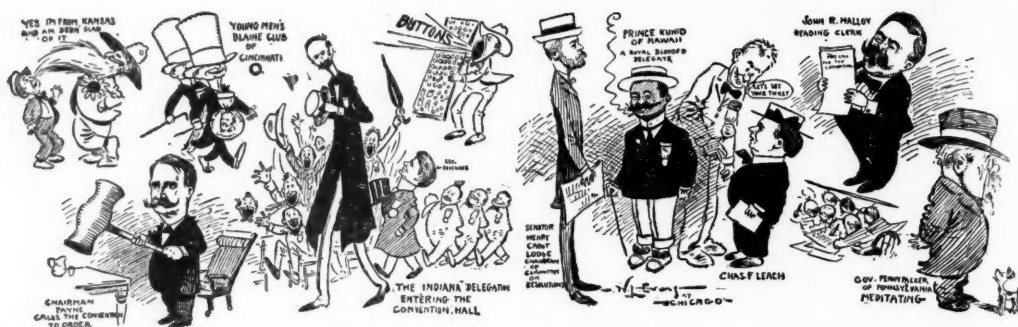
1522 North Meridian Street, is a modest and comfortable two-story frame house, with a large porch extending along the south side, beautifully shaded, and overlooking a large lawn. In Washington, the Senator and his family occupy the Van Wyck house, near Dupont Circle, in the fashionable section of the city. The house is admirably adapted for entertaining, and Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks' life at the capital is characterized by a generous hospitality. Mrs. Fairbanks occupies a social leadership in Washington because of her charming qualities as a hostess and by virtue of her position as president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Senator Fairbanks' home is made more interesting by reason of his large family, some members of which are nearly always to be found beneath the home roof-tree.

#### THE FAIRBANKS CHILDREN.

The children, in the order of the ages, are: The daughter, Adelaide, wife of Ensign John W. Timmons, of the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*; Warren C., who recently married Miss Helene Ethel Cassidy, of Pittsburg, and who is secretary and treasurer and a director of the Oliver Type-writer Works, in Chicago; Frederick C., a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1903, who is now a student at the Columbian University Law School, in Washington, D. C. The third son, Richard, is in the junior year at Yale College, and the fourth son and youngest child, Robert, is a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., preparing for Princeton. Senator Fairbanks' mother is living, and spends her winters with the Senator's family in Washington.

#### A "GOOD MIXER."

In private life, Senator Fairbanks is the same polished, dignified, and kindly gentleman that he appears in public. His dignity is not ponderous or offensive, and his address is one of great charm. The Senator is an attentive listener and a pleasing speaker, having a soft, well-modulated voice. He is known as a "good mixer." The personification of caution, he would prefer to hold his friends and the public in suspense rather than to bear the least suspicion of rashness. He is a man who keeps his own counsel, as evidenced in his attitude toward the Vice-Presidential nomination at the time of the convention, when he did not commit to the keeping of his closest friends his inmost feelings with regard to accepting that honor.



SOME PROMINENT REPUBLICANS SEEN AT THE OPENING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—From the *Leader* (Cleveland).

## THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

BY JAMES H. ECKELS, AN ILLINOIS DELEGATE TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

POLITICAL conventions have no standard of measurement save that of comparison with one another and the effectiveness developed in the subsequent campaign; hence, there can be no definite analysis of the jubilee convention of the Republican party until after the public shall have registered its opinion. If, however, it is compared with its predecessors in the half-century of its history, it stands alone as totally devoid of absorbing interest,—a convention whose chief feature was a dull, monotonous servility to a machine. Not once did it assume the aggressive;

not once did any respectable portion of its delegates raise the banner of revolt against administrative rule; not once was there a gleam of independent action. From beginning to end, it was ruled with an iron hand beneath a soft glove; from top to bottom, it responded to the slightest touch of the will that controlled it.



UNCLE JOE CANNON.  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

Such ascendancy of a national administration over party has never had an equal in a political convention of any political organization. The nearest approach to it was that of the Philadelphia convention, four years ago, but that was lifted out of the ordinary by the revolt of Quay and Platt against the domination of

Hanna and the substitution by the convention of Roosevelt for the choice of the administration. Everywhere during the five days in which the Chicago convention and its delegates occupied the foreground of public attention this complete domination by the administration-created machine obtruded itself. There was no thought of originating anything without the approval of Senators who by tacit consent represented the administration; in fact, it was conceded that all plans, all action, must come from Washington, not from the delegates assembled in Chicago. The master was recognized, and loyalty to the party was simply servility to orders from those who arrogated to themselves the party control.



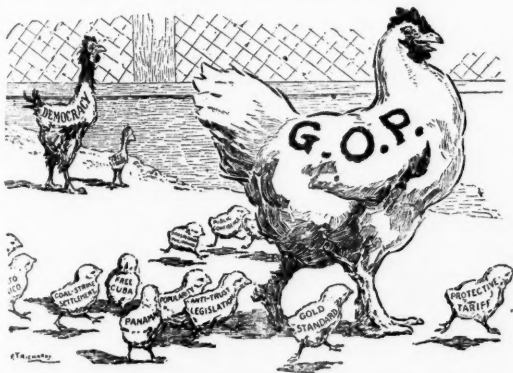
FRANK S. BLACK: "I come not to bury Cæsar, but to praise him."—From the *World* (New York).



ELIHU ROOT ADDRESS-  
ING THE CON-  
VENTION.

From the *Inquirer*  
(Philadelphia).

Under the surface was a smothered protest, a rankling opposition to machine methods, but it did not dare find expression in formal objection. It contented itself with murmurs of impending trouble, with an indifference toward the candidates and party success. The ticket was regarded with pessimism, the platform with misgivings, the bosses with disgust. Much of this is found at every political convention, but there was more of it at Chicago than at any other of the great party gatherings. Outside of the nominees, the convention played former Secretary of War Elihu Root against the platform, the platform against Secretary Root; the omission of one was supplied by the other; the elucidation of obscurity in the platform is to be found in the keynote address of the temporary chairman of the convention. It was undoubtedly constructed with the platform in view, intended to prepare the way for that instrument; to blaze out the path which the President expected the convention to make for him. The two, platform and keynote speech, must be read together, as some scriptural passages require the aid and help of a concordance. Especially does this apply to the fundamental principles of government,



"There is not one of you that raises chickens, as I do, but what understands that when the old hen comes off the nest with one chicken she does more scratching and makes more noise than the motherly hen that is more fortunate with twenty-three. Our friends the enemy will have the enthusiasm; we will take the votes in November."—Speaker Cannon, in his address to the Republican National Convention.

From the *Evening Mail* (New York).

finance, and tariff, and the important issues of imperialism, regulation of corporations, and the Panama Canal.

President Roosevelt's nomination being a certainty, the proceedings were expected to be largely perfunctory, — a sort of ratification meeting. The utter lack of enthusiasm, of intense interest, was irritating to the party leaders, repellent to the visitor; but what else could be expected in a dead atmosphere? The elements of enthusiasm were there as the spark in the



SENATOR FAIRBANKS SORELY  
TEMPTED.

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



SENATOR DOLLIVER.

flint, but, with no steel to strike it, it naturally remained dormant. Some politicians would have resorted to the creation of a joyous sentiment by the hurling of picturesque organizations into Chicago, by the assembling of professional boomers, but none of these tricks were brought into play, and the somber-

ness was the darker by the sharp contrast with ordinary conventions.

The Presidential nomination being settled in advance, the second place had the semblance of an open fight; but it was semblance only,—the administration had fixed its choice upon Senator Fairbanks, or at least that was the universal opinion, and the strategical importance of taking a man from one of the battle-grounds of the nation was recognized as good politics, and there was immediate recognition of the Indian selection. Just enough margin was left out to nourish a genteel, harmless bit of parading of favorite sons, but, as four years before, all were confined to the State where the favorite son resided, and all,—in which was the distinction from the situation in the previous convention,—

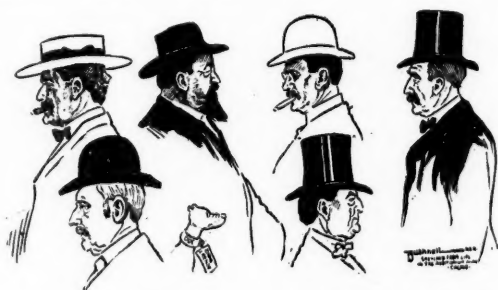
were under the guiding-strings of devoted adherents of the machine. The exploitation of the half-score candidates in the public gaze subsided on the eve of the nominating day, and there was a rapid wheeling into line for the unanimous nomination of the senior Senator from Indiana. Such smooth, frictionless response to the orders of a machine was one of the marvels of the gathering. Perhaps the ease with which the Vice-Presidential nomination was made was not so much a tribute to machine control as the absence of rivals in the party affections, rendering it impossible to concentrate opposition or protest to the prepared programme.

The complete control of the nation which the party has held for eight years has unconsciously rather than premeditatedly built up the powerful controlling body, with the President at the top, and which, in no offensive sense, one may call a machine. The convention was under its mastery, subservient to its every will. The rule of the machine was apparent—palpably, undisguisedly, apparent. As a result, the convention was perfect in smoothness of procedure, in the absence of friction. The machine was handled by the leading Senators of the party in Congress—Lodge, Depew, Gallinger, Fairbanks, Beveridge, Foraker, McComas, Spooner, Dolliver, Platt, Cullom, and Hopkins—petty differences were subordinated in putting through the programme, and so effectual was the organization, so pliable the delegations, so deferential, that the exercise of control was over frictionless rollers. The usual pre-convention scenes were absent,—the blare of bands, the crossing, the corridor, and the curbstone debates. There were a few contests, all for seats, none in array against the party machinery, none fighting the administration, and of these but one was of any national importance, in-



MR. ADDICKS, OF  
DELAWARE.

volving questions of party control. Wisconsin, from her rival conventions, sent factional delegates-at-large. The National Committee decided in favor of the Senatorial contestants, and the perfection of party machinery was demonstrated in the concurrence of the convention's committee and the elimination of a vexatious dispute from the floor of the convention. The body had to choose between two Titanic struggling factions, and it made its choice quickly, and compelled obedience thereto. It was an impressive event, regardless of the merits of the controversy, and exhibited a virility in the party that compensated for the absence of enthusiasm.



Governor Herrick. Senator Babcock.  
Ellhu Root.

Secretary Loeb.  
Governor Yates. Postmaster-General Payne.

(Sketched from life by Mr. Bushnell, of the Cincinnati Post.)

The nominations were interesting to the spectators, and roused the delegates momentarily from their lethargy. The speeches were for the moment only, winning applause by well-turned periods, by the art of oratory rather than by logic or brilliancy of thought, creating demonstrations by extravagancy or praise. Being all on one line, directed to one man, the demonstrations were short-lived. This feature was the attractive thing to the outsider, to the visitor, for, no matter how formal, how unopposed, the American people delight in witnessing the placing in nomination of candidates for the highest executive honor of the republic.

Political, having reference to the campaign itself, it is not the candidates, but the platform, the things for which they stand, that had absorbing interest to the average citizen. The nomination of Mr. Roosevelt was assured, but the issues upon which his campaign was to be fought had not been perfectly outlined prior to the convention. The platform was relegated to his friends, to his formulation, and not only his partisans, but the country, was deeply interested in this phase of the convention. And really, the only discussion one heard about the hotels, in the gatherings of leaders, was the platform, its



GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE:  
"Back to Madison [Wisconsin]  
for me."

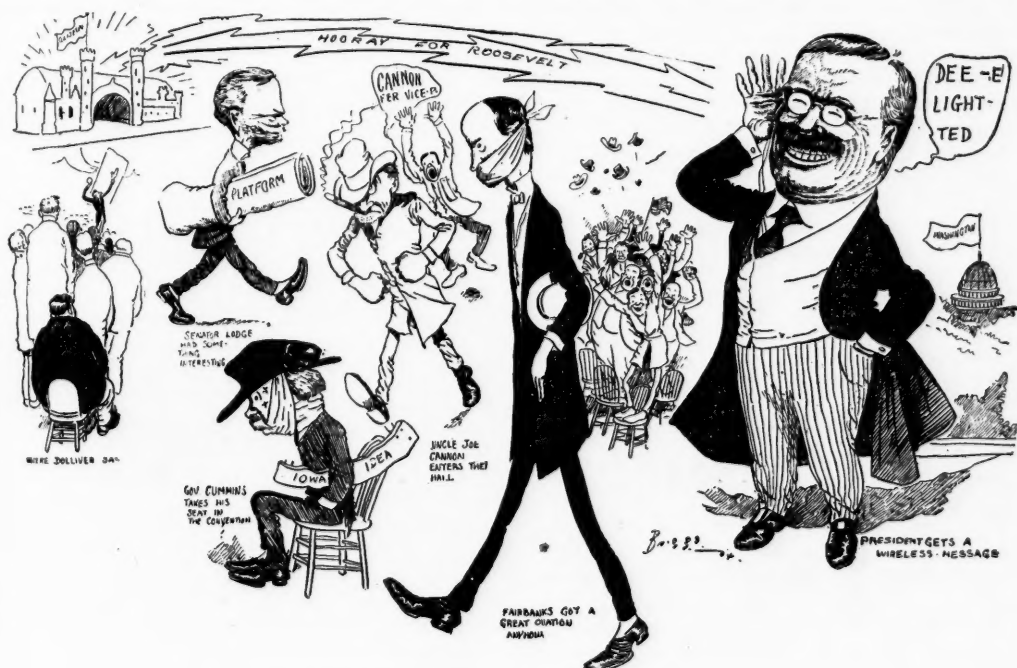
From the *World* (New York).



scope, its purpose. That it fell short of expectations was freely admitted. There was irritation in every delegation over omissions and commissions, largely omissions. With the delegates distrustful of the platform, the party can hardly expect the independent voter to be attracted by its platitudes, its indefiniteness. Its most brilliant parts are the review of the past ; its strongest language is that in which it takes credit for the war with Spain, which President McKinley so stoutly opposed, but who was finally compelled to yield to the clamor of opposition yellow newspapers and the tumultuous oratory of the then junior Senator from Illinois.

The financial issue as presented betrays a weakness astonishing in the face of probable defection, of the certainty of the loss of the Gold Democrats, whose support gave the victory four and eight years ago. It is not enough that the party stands solely on the gold standard. In view of what Republicanism so stoutly claims to its credit as a chief virtue on the monetary standard, its timidity in shrinking from the extension of the monetary issue to an expression in favor of remedying existing evils of the currency takes away much of its claim, as against the Democrats, to the confidence which the public placed in it four and eight years ago.

Here, at least, Republicans could well afford to be brave, because the party is a united one. In this respect, one is referred to Mr. Root's keynote address,—the platform's concordance, its exegesis. Mr. Root, very prolix in reviewing the adoption of the gold standard, without giving credit to the Democratic allies, is silent as to the future course, as to further progress in the establishment of a sound currency. He reposes hope for the future in the wisdom of the Secretary of the Treasury, who, circumscribed by law, is unable to apply any other remedy than the dubious one of an expanding bank circulation, which does not contain any of the elements of compressibility when redundancy is the evil, notwithstanding Mr. Root's characterization of it as an elastic one, and adjustable to varying conditions. Imperialism is eliminated from the platform, though it is doubtful if it can be eliminated from the campaign. Platforms may raise issues, but they cannot eliminate any by withholding an utterance thereon. The party's silence on the future of the Philippines is inexcusable, and the marvel was the ease with which the platform went through the committee on resolutions without creating a fight on that issue. Beyond a recapitulation in the preamble of the document that there has been "conferred upon



### SOME PROMINENT FEATURES OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

(By Cartoonist Briggs, of the *American*, New York.)

the people of these islands the largest civil liberty which they have ever enjoyed," the attitude of the party is unexpressed. Four years ago, with the American occupation resisted by revolutionary bands, a declaration of intention would have been a weakness. With peace prevailing, the civil commission's government extended to every part of the islands, the natives thereof, the American people, are entitled to know what disposition is to be made of this undefined possession.

From the platform we again turn to Mr. Root, the exegetical authority, and we find the expression of a view more favorable to American ideas than the platform dared to express. He frankly yet reservedly holds out the promise that some day the islands will be given the same freedom as Cuba, when the natives attain to a position of like capacity, but the freedom would be limited in details as conditions and needs differ. There is always the qualification when doubt exists: still, even this is better than the platform declaration.

More serious than the frankest was willing to admit was the discordant note in the tariff issue. The dissent to the rigid, implacable position of the party on high protective tariff has been a chronic condition in the West, and in some form or another it has come up from the great prairie States. Four and eight years ago, it was subordinate to the money issue, but with that well out of the way, so far as the gold standard is concerned, the turbulent protesting Westerners again prepared for a contest with the Eastern manufacturing and favored elements. It was Governor Cummins who uttered the protest a year or more ago and gave birth to the Iowa idea that tariffs should protect the people, not the few. The heretical reservations were marked, and Cummins displaced from the leadership of

the State, and Iowa came to the convention with the idea tucked away beyond reach of its originator or adaptator. As the idea goes beyond Cummins heretical phraseology was stricken out, the plank was recast with an obvious intention of reaffirming the old principle, without weakness, and at the same time of mollifying the force of the West. The poor sop given to would-be tariff reformers is to be found in the observation that "rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration." The admission was something, at least; it was the entering wedge of a party quarrel should the tariff come before the next Congress for modification. There is in the plank sufficient justification for the Western Congressman to stand for the views of his section without fear of being accused of party defection, of heresy to the platform, and, after all, that is the secondary purpose of platforms—to hold legislators in line—the first being to get the largest number of votes at the least amount of party declaration. On the labor question, the regulation of corporations, the platform was out of harmony with the delegates, but the planks were framed without committing the party to any action; neither satisfying the public nor the rival interests, they were jammed through the committee and rushed through the convention.

The machine having executed its work with nicety and dispatch, turned from the slowly departing throngs in the Coliseum to its quarters, and delivered its control, in turn, to the personal choice of the President, a hitherto unknown factor in politics, as the manager of a campaign which promises to be the most strenuous which the party has encountered since 1892.

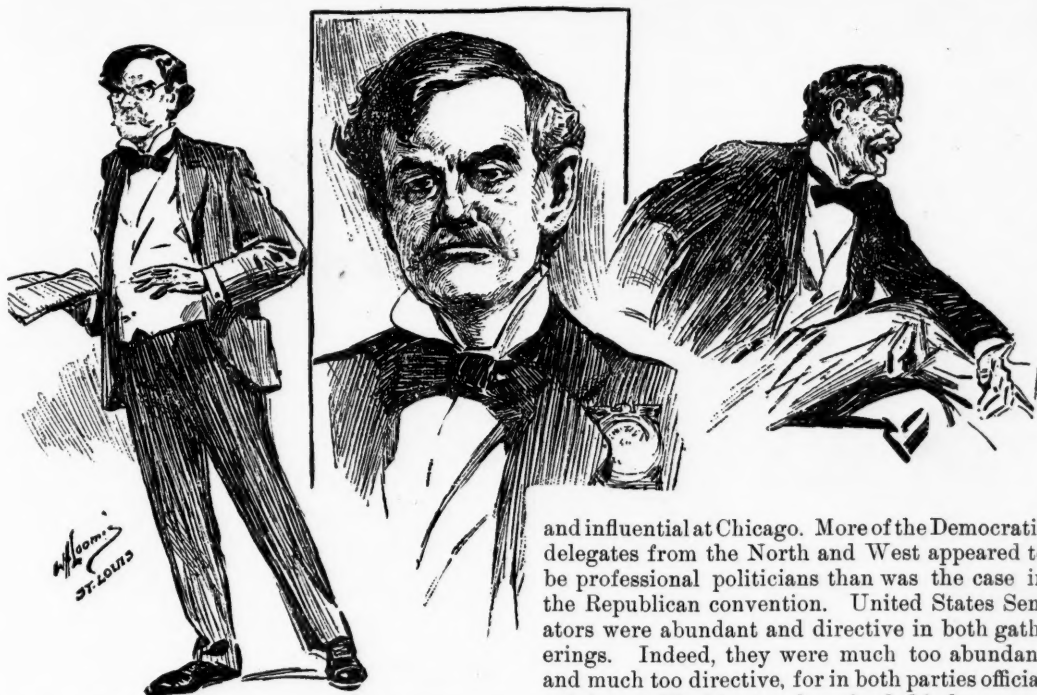
## THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

BY A DELEGATE TO THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

THE national conventions of the two great political parties are the most interesting and the most important gatherings of our political life. Unknown to the Constitution and unsuspected by its framers, these conventions are now the real center of political authority and the real power in selecting the two men from whom the nation's chief executive must be chosen. By them, declarations of policy are

made which control the action of the ruling majority in the Congress and guide the President in the performance of his duty.

In one sense, each of these national conventions is like all the others. Each goes through one and the same routine of organization and procedure. In another and more important sense, however, each national convention has an individuality of its own,—it faces its own prob-



HON. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, OF MISSISSIPPI, CAUGHT IN CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDES AT ST. LOUIS.

From the *World* (New York).

lems, reflects its own contest over candidates, and gives expression to the ruling ideas and personalities of its own membership.

One who witnessed the proceedings of the two great conventions of 1904 could not fail to be impressed by the sharp contrast between them. In the first place, they were quite different-looking bodies. In face, in speech, in manner, they were entirely unlike. The Democratic convention contained not a few representatives of a type of Southern gentleman, like Senator Daniel, of Virginia, and Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, that is utterly unknown in a Republican gathering. On the other hand, Northern and Western business and professional men of high standing, such as Mr. Eckels, of Illinois, and Mr. Gaston, of Massachusetts, were few and far between at St. Louis, while very numerous



CONGRESSMAN BOURKE COCKRAN, OF NEW YORK.

From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

and influential at Chicago. More of the Democratic delegates from the North and West appeared to be professional politicians than was the case in the Republican convention. United States Senators were abundant and directive in both gatherings. Indeed, they were much too abundant and much too directive, for in both parties official opinion at Washington lags far behind general sentiment throughout the country. The air of Washington is much too favorable to compromise and to subtle political chicanery to allow

men who breathe it constantly to lead, rather than follow, advancing public opinion.



SENATOR JOHN W. DANIEL, OF VIRGINIA.

From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

Both conventions were held in halls that were far too large. No national convention should ever again assemble in a hall that seats more than four thousand or, at most, five thousand persons. It was cruel and unfair to subject such consummate orators as Mr.

Root and Senator Daniel to the throat-racking and heart-breaking task of trying to fill with their admirable voices a huge barn lined with a crowd restless because it could hear nothing and see little.

The main contrast between the two conventions was this: the Republican convention was presided over by Mr. Root and by Speaker Cannon, successively; the Democratic convention was presided over by the galleries from start to finish. The galleries were packed to suffocation with an excited, disorderly crowd, in which were an astonishingly large number of rowdies

from eighteen to thirty years of age. This crowd took command of the convention when it opened and held it to the end. It contributed a continuous flow of cheers, hisses, cat-calls, and interruptions both sacred and profane. It voted cheerfully whenever a question was determined *viva voce*, and it could be counted upon always to oppose an adjournment or a recess.

This disagreeable and disgraceful situation appeared to be due primarily to two causes,—the

bad arrangements made by the sergeant-at-arms and the evident inexperience of Mr. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, as a presiding officer. If Mr. Williams had taken command of the convention at the outset and been able to impress his personality upon it, order might have been obtained and held. But he was unable to do this,



HON. DAVID B. HILL ENTERS ST. LOUIS DRAGGING THE CONQUERED TAMMANY TIGER AFTER A HUNT OF MANY LONG YEARS.—From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

and the galleries, having once tasted power, rapidly passed beyond all possible control.

Having been favorably impressed with Mr. Williams' minority leadership in the House of Representatives last winter, and having formed a high opinion of his vigor and alertness of mind, it was a sharp disappointment to find him so weak and ineffective a speaker and chairman. His timid raps with the gavel sounded like an inexperienced woman driving tacks, and his lack of personal force in a large arena was positively painful. His opening speech was far too long, and it committed the tactical blunder of attacking the enemy at their strongest point,—namely, Mr. Root's address at Chicago. As a Democratic friend quaintly put it, "Why should so clever a man as Williams gnaw on a file handed to him by Root?" The speech of Mr. Williams was a great disappointment to every one, friends and critics alike. His style was lacking in dignity, and he unfortunately forced comparison between himself and Mr. Root and his speech at Chicago; and neither intellectually nor politically is Mr. Williams in the same class with Mr. Root. But his speech was by no means ineffective from a party standpoint, and it reads much better than it sounded—which is, after all, faint praise, for



HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN TALKED, BUT THE PARKER BOOM DID NOT STOP TO LISTEN.

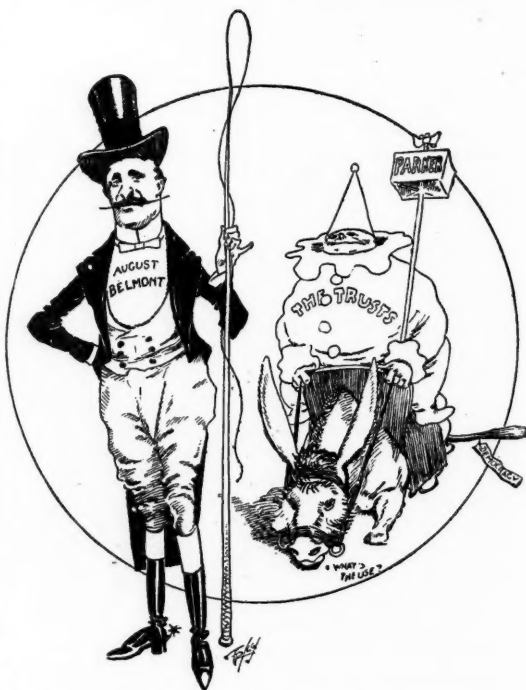
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

most of it did not sound at all.

It was a great relief to every one when Mr. Williams yielded the chair to Congressman Champ Clark, whose much more robust frame, stronger personality, and more vigorous methods at once wrought a change. Un-

fortunately, however, Mr. Clark's voice gave out, and after a short interval of order, chaos returned. The only satisfactory and determined occupant of the chair was Senator Bailey, of Texas, who presided for some time at the long Friday night session, on Mr. Clark's invitation.

The one strong, commanding personality of the Democratic convention, in my judgment,



THE WHOLE SHOW.—From the *Press* (New York).





A TYPICAL SOUTHERN DELEGATE FROM THE BLUE-GRASS REGION.

(As seen by Cartoonist Campbell, of the Philadelphia *North American*.)

age. Every other leader in that convention—Mr. Hill, Mr. Williams, Senator Carmack, and even the usually frank, outspoken Senator Tillman—was struggling to conceal his real opinions, in order, if possible, to gain votes. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, made a strong, able, and persistent fight for the principles he believed in. He was honest with the convention, and he wished the convention to be honest with the people. But a contrary policy had been decided upon. The fiat had gone forth that, since Mr. Bryan had led his party twice to defeat, he must be "turned down" at any cost. So the Democratic party presented to the country the spectacle of a great political organization following Mr. Bryan enthusiastically when he was wrong and opposing him sullenly when he was right.

For he was right, beyond any question, when, on Thursday, he revealed in a powerful speech the irregular proceedings attendant upon the selection of a number of members of the Illinois delegation and presented a report recommending that those chosen fraudulently be unseated; and he was right when, on Sat-

was, strangely enough, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. No auditor in that whole convention could have been more unsympathetic with his personality and more antagonistic to his principles than the writer; yet he is bound to say that he came away from St. Louis with a greatly heightened opinion of Mr. Bryan's mind and character, and with a new respect for his sincerity and cour-

age. Every other leader in that convention—Mr. Hill, Mr. Williams, Senator Carmack, and even the usually frank, outspoken Senator Tillman—was struggling to conceal his real opinions, in order, if possible, to gain votes. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, made a strong, able, and persistent fight for the principles he believed in. He was honest with the convention, and he wished the convention to be honest with the people. But a contrary policy had been decided upon. The fiat had gone forth that, since Mr. Bryan had led his party twice to defeat, he must be "turned down" at any cost. So the Democratic party presented to the country the spectacle of a great political organization following Mr. Bryan enthusiastically when he was wrong and opposing him sullenly when he was right.

urday night, he crawled from a sick-bed to ask the convention to be honest and declare for the gold standard openly if it was to take any action upon Judge Parker's telegram to Mr. Sheehan. In the Illinois case, there was not the slightest attempt made to answer Mr. Bryan's arguments or to impugn his statement of facts. The convention ought to have been glad to follow his lead in the premises, but those who were managing it had ordered that, while Mr. Bryan was to be treated respectfully, he was not to be allowed to win any victories; so the resulting ballot showed only 299 ayes to 647 noes on Mr. Bryan's motion to substitute the minority for the majority report of the committee on credentials.

Again, on Saturday night, when the weak and futile message to Judge Parker was under consideration, Mr. Bryan was honest and profoundly right when he challenged the convention to declare flatly for the gold standard if that was what it meant. He offered to content himself with voting in the negative on such a proposal. But here again the ways of indirection and bunco were preferred to those of directness and fairness, and Mr. Hill and Mr. Williams carried through their plan of telling Judge Parker and the country that, so far as the money question was concerned, the convention did not care whether its candidate was a gold man or a silver man or any other kind of man. In view of the outspoken and unrepudiated utterances on money and banking of the platforms of 1896 and 1900, this action left the Democratic party in about as weak and contemptible a position as can be imagined. The precious "harmony" for which it was striving was bought at the cost of both honor and common sense. It may be doubted whether anything so feeble and so tricky was ever before successfully attempted in a political body of like importance.



MR. HILL HAS SOMETHING TO SAY TO GOVERNOR DOCKERY, OF MISSOURI.

From the *Journal* (New York).



HON. J. K. JONES, OF ARKANSAS, AND THOMAS TAGGART, OF INDIANA.

As sketched by Cartoonist Briggs, of the *American* (New York).

Congressman Clark were the only good speakers at St. Louis. The polish, directness, reserve power, and intellectual force of the speeches of Mr. Root and Mr. Black were not approached at St. Louis, although Mr. Littleton came nearest to equaling those two orators. Mr. Littleton spoke quietly, simply, and effectively, and his epigrams and neatly turned phrases were a pleasure to hear. Mr. Bryan's oratory was characteristically vivid and impassioned, but his voice showed signs of hard usage, and of his extreme fatigue as well, as the convention progressed. Congressman Clark's mode of speech, and his illustrations, are like those of Speaker Cannon, but he is physically a much more imposing figure than the Speaker.

As the newspapers have reported, the platform, with all its omissions and evasions, and its cheap paragraph about "Jeffersonian simplicity of living," was carefully read by Senator Daniel without being heard by a single human being. It was then adopted, with substantial unanimity, on a *viva voce* vote, under the operation of the previous question.

The New York and Boston newspapers, always provincial, and always extreme in their views and expressions, have either minimized or concealed the real facts in connection with the relation between Judge Parker's nomination and the omission of any money plank from the platform.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Williams agreed to the omission of any declaration on the money question in return for votes that were absolutely necessary to effect Judge Parker's nomination. Judge Parker was nominated on an evasive platform, and could not have been nominated on any other. A declaration for the gold standard, if proposed before the nomination, would either

have been beaten or it would have been carried by the narrowest of majorities. In the latter case, about two hundred and forty votes needed to nominate Judge Parker could not have been obtained; in the former, the nomination would not have been worth having. These are the facts which make Judge Parker's own attitude so extraordinary and so open to criticism. His strong and emphatic telegram to Mr. Sheehan put him in no possible risk. Mr. Bryan's equally strong and emphatic message to the Kansas City convention of 1900 *did* involve risk, for it was sent before the nomination was made, to a body which, then as now, Mr. Hill was trying to lead into paths of evasion and deceit. But Judge Parker ran no risk, as to put him off the ticket meant party ruin and disruption. The Southern States would all vote for him anyhow, even on a nickel platform, and no Western State would vote for him under any circumstances. Only New York was involved, and that Judge Parker's declaration helped him there is certain.

But why did Judge Parker conceal his views so long? Because that was an essential part of the plan of campaign mapped out for him nearly a year ago by Mr. Hill and Mr. Belmont, in which he has acquiesced throughout. The Democratic party was to be "harmonized" by evasion and silence, and Judge Parker was to be the "harmonizer." The plan of campaign worked, but it worked only by deceiving the delegates to the Democratic convention and their constituents. Mr. Hill explicitly told the committee on resolutions that he did not know what Judge Parker's views on the money question were, and Mr. Littleton forcefully urged as one of Judge Parker's claims to consideration that he looked upon himself, not as the leader, but as the servant, of his party, and that the party platform, when adopted, would be his platform.

But, it was protested to the angry delegates after Judge Parker's telegram was made known, "we supposed you all knew that Judge Parker was a gold-standard man." The retort was instant and crushing: "Why should we suppose anything of the sort? Judge Parker's only political experience, and his only important political offices, were obtained through and by Mr. Hill. He voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896 and again in 1900. He has ostentatiously declined to give expression to any political opinions. What earthly reason was there for supposing that he was not loyal to the Chicago and Kansas City platforms?" But the disgusted and tired convention could do nothing but send word to Judge Parker that he need not leave the ticket because of any views he might hold on the money question.



JAMES H. ECKELS, OF ILLINOIS.

From the *North American*  
(Philadelphia).

# WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY TO-DAY.

BY WILLIAM MAVER, JR.

(Member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and author of "Wireless Telegraphy, Theory and Practice.")

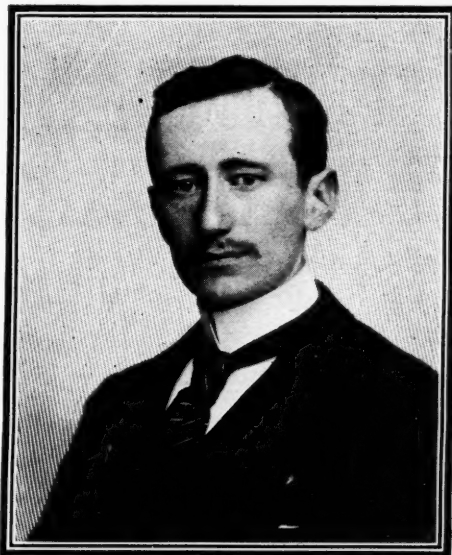
IT is now more than ten years since the successful transmission of intelligence to a distance by electric waves without wires was first announced by Marconi. Prior to Marconi's work, several practical attempts had been made to transmit intelligence to a distance by means of electro-magnetic waves without the aid of connecting wires between the sending and the receiving stations, its chief application at that time being to afford a method of communicating with moving trains. A number of such systems were in actual operation on railroad lines in this country. These were termed induction telegraph systems. There was, however, no great demand for telegraph systems of this nature, and they gradually went out of existence. Sir William H. Preece, on the other side of the Atlantic, also experimented on a larger scale with induction telegraphy between lighthouses on islands and stations on the mainland, with some success, but the distances traversed did not much exceed four or five miles.

These induction telegraph systems employed in their operation the well-known principle that when an electric current is varied in one wire it induces a current of electricity in a neighboring parallel wire. In Preece's experiments, a wire several miles in length was strung on poles along the coast of the mainland, and a parallel wire was placed on poles on the island. By having a battery and key in one of the wires and a telephone receiver in the other, it was possible to transmit and receive Morse telegraph signals across the intervening space. In these induction telegraph systems, the frequency of the electric pulsations employed ranged from thirty to forty per second.

In the transmission of signals by modern wireless telegraphy, the electric vibrations or waves radiated into free space are of an immensely higher order, varying from several hundreds of thousands to many millions per second.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS AND OPERATION.

As all the world now knows, the apparatus required for the operation of this wireless telegraphy is a generator for setting up the electric



Copyright, Rockwood, 1903.

GUGLIELMO MARCONI.

oscillations in a vertical wire, or antenna, as it is called, from which the electric waves are radiated into free space, together with a vertical wire at a receiving station, which intercepts and absorbs some of the electric waves which are transformed into electric oscillations in that wire, where they are detected by a receiver of electric oscillations. The received oscillations are obviously very weak as compared with the oscillations in the transmitting wire, but by employing very sensitive detectors of such oscillations the signals transmitted may be received at a great distance from their source.

In the operation of wireless telegraphy in its simplest form, electric oscillations are established in a vertical wire by an induction coil, in the primary circuit of which a telegraph key is introduced. While the key is held passive, a continuous train of electric oscillations is maintained in the vertical wire, and consequently a corresponding train of electric waves is radiated therefrom, but when the key is opened the oscil-

lations and the waves cease. Hence, by opening and closing the key as an ordinary Morse telegraph key is operated, the train of waves is broken up into what correspond to dots and dashes of the telegraph code, and may be received as such at the receiving station.

To obtain successful wireless telegraphy, much depends on the generator of the oscillations, the height and arrangement of the vertical wires, and the sensitiveness and reliability of the wave-detector. The first generators of electric oscillations employed in wireless telegraphy consisted of the ordinary Ruhmkorff, or induction, coil, which developed about one-fifteenth of a horse-power (see illustration, fig. 1). The secondary wire of the induction coil is connected with the vertical wire, which it charges with electricity until the air at the spark gap breaks down, whereupon electric oscillations surge back and forth in the vertical wire, radiating electric waves in the ether. The detector of the radiated waves employed by Marconi was a modification of what is known as the filings coherer, the operation of which is due to the fact, discovered by Dr. Branly, that metal filings when thrown loosely together and made part of an electric circuit have a normally high electrical resistance, but in the presence or under the influence of electrical oscillations this resistance vanishes and they become conductors of an electric current. It was assumed that the electric oscillations cause the filings to cohere more closely together, thereby making a better contact with one another, hence the term coherer as applied to this form of electric-wave detector. It was further noticed that when the filings had thus cohered they retained their electrical conducting property even after the cessation of the oscillations until they were tapped or otherwise jarred, whereupon they resumed their normal high-resistance condition.

Therefore, to make this device operative, a means of jarring the filings continuously to restore them to normal condition was necessary, and this was easily found in the shape of a vibrating bell, the hammer of which was caused to tap the tube containing the filings (see fig. 2).

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE DETECTOR.

The speed of signaling with the "tapping back" coherer is inherently slow, probably from eight to twelve words per minute, and the instrument is also more or less unreliable, requiring frequent and careful adjustment. Hence, it was evident to all concerned in the advancement of wireless telegraphy that the production was desirable of a detector more sensitive and more reliable than the filings coherer, and one which upon the cessation of the oscillations in its circuit would at once automatically resume its normal condition. A number of detectors capable of fulfilling these requirements have been devised in the past five years, among them the Solari mercury auto-coherer, used by the Italian navy; the Marconi and other magnetic detectors; the De Forest electrolytic detector; the Fessenden "heat" detector, and the Lodge-Muirhead oil-film detector. Each of these electric-wave detectors, or, more correctly, electric-oscillation detectors, while differing more or less in principle, effect the same final result,—that is, they either produce or vary a current in a local circuit in which is placed a telegraph relay or a telephone receiver, or they vary the resistance of that circuit and

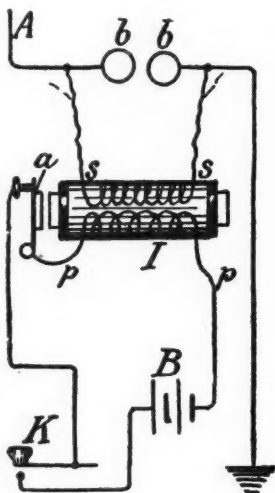


FIG. 1.

(Wireless transmitting apparatus.—A, vertical wire; b, b, spark gap; s, secondary wire; p, primary wire; I, induction coil; a, vibrating hammer; B, battery; K, telegraph key.)

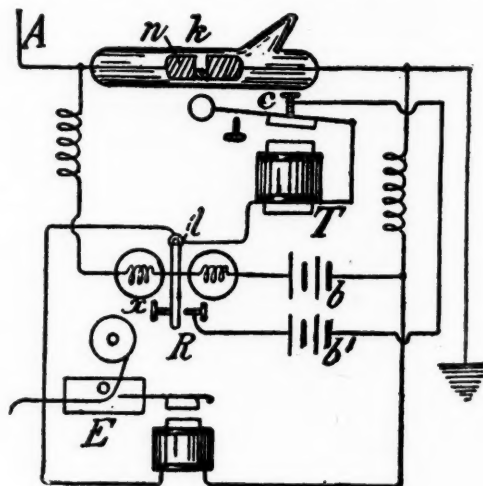


FIG. 2.

(Wireless receiving apparatus.—A, vertical wire; n, k, filings coherer; T, tapper; R, relay; b, b', batteries; E, ink recorder.)



thus cause the relay or telephone to respond to the received signals.

At the present time, almost every civilized nation has developed one or more systems of wireless telegraphy. In the United States there are the De Forest and Fessenden systems; in Great Britain, the Marconi and Lodge-Muirhead systems; in Germany, the Slaby-Arco and the Braun systems, which are now consolidated under the name of the Siemens-Halske wireless system; in France, the Ducretel and other systems. Italy, naturally, also claims the Marconi wireless method. In Russia, the Popoff system is used; while in Japan a wireless system has been developed the inventor or inventors of which are not definitely known.\*

#### IN ALMOST UNIVERSAL USE.

It is difficult to ascertain the actual degree of perfection to which several of these systems have been brought, owing to the varying statements that reach the public. But enough is known to make it clear that for distances ranging from twenty-five to two hundred and fifty miles over water wireless telegraphy is now fairly reliable for commercial business and other purposes. Wireless systems are now installed on a large number of ocean-going steamers, with results that are admitted to be fairly satisfactory. Numerous circuits are in operation between the mainland and lighthouses in this country and Europe, where messages to and from passing vessels equipped with wireless systems are regularly exchanged. The important war vessels of every navy are now equipped, or are being equipped, with wireless outfits; the British Government, for example, is expending about one hundred thousand dollars per annum for this purpose. The military authorities of the world are also utilizing this system to the utmost by the equipment of forts with the most practicable systems procurable. Wireless outfits are also made a part of the signaling system for land operations, for which purpose the apparatus is carried in two carts, on one of which is usually placed an oil engine which operates an alternating current generator. The transmitting and the receiving apparatus are carried on the other cart. As the masts used to support the vertical wires at fixed stations weigh from four to six tons, and therefore are not readily portable, small balloons charged with hydrogen are used in ordinary

weather to uphold the vertical wires. In stormy weather, the wires are supported by four or six kites.

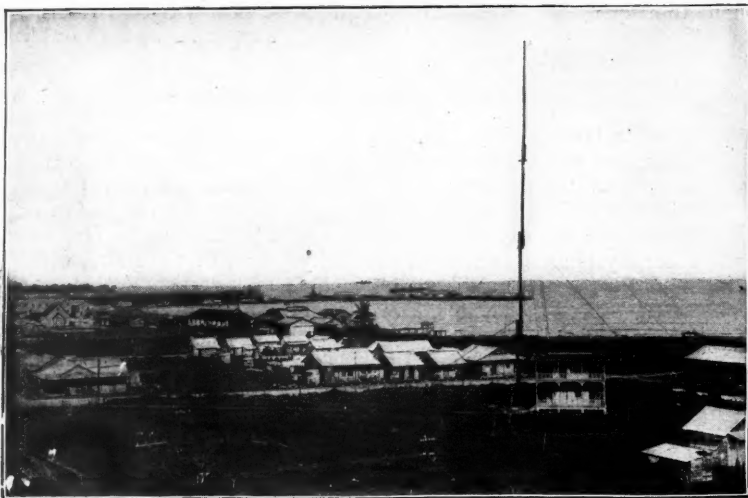
#### ITS MOST PRACTICAL USE.

It has long been pointed out that one of the most practical uses of wireless telegraphy commercially is between places divided by the ocean where it is not feasible to lay a cable, either on account of the expense involved or because of the rocky nature of the shore, which would speedily chafe and destroy a cable. A notable example of this use of wireless telegraphy is the recent installation of a De Forest wireless circuit between Boca del Toro, Panama, and Port Limon, Costa Rica, for the convenience of the fruit-growers and merchants of that neighborhood. The distance between these points is seventy miles, and the service has been satisfactory from the start. In a number of instances the ability to communicate between the fruit-grower and the shipper at critical times has resulted in the saving of many thousands of dollars. The masts supporting the vertical wires, and the interior of the station at Port Limon, are shown in the accompanying illustrations. In the interior picture, the Leyden jars, or condensers, and the spiral wire, or inductance coil, of the oscillating circuit are shown at the far end of the table. The wireless receiving apparatus, including the De Forest electrolytic receiver and the head telephone, are shown on the rear end of the table. A commercial telephone set, for ordinary telephone use, is shown at the left side of the table. It will be understood that the head telephones of the wireless outfit are used for the reception of the Morse signals, which are heard as long and short sounds in the receiver. There is no reasonable doubt that there are numerous other places where a similarly valuable use of wireless telegraphy could be made. In addition to examples of this kind, there have also been numerous occasions upon which wireless telegraphy has been employed to great advantage by vessels requiring assistance, and such instances will multiply as the use of this system increases.

#### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE FAR EAST.

The recent successful employment of wireless telegraphy in the far East in affording a means of communication from the beleaguered Port Arthur, and especially in the transmission of war news from the war zone, has renewed attention to its potential utility. It is known that a wireless station was established at Golden Hill, at least as long ago as the spring of 1903,

\* For full details of these systems, and of the apparatus employed in their operation, a description of which would be beyond the scope of a magazine article, the reader may be referred to the author's works, "Wireless Telegraphy, Theory and Practice," and "American Telegraphy and Encyclopedia of the Telegraph."



PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SHOWING WIRELESS TELEGRAPH "MAST."

for regular communication between Port Arthur and the Russian warships in the Gulf of Pechili. In the waters of the far East there are at least five different systems of wireless telegraphy on the various warships and in the forts. The British have more than twenty vessels in those waters equipped with the Marconi system in which the filings coherer is used. The Italians, also, employ the Marconi system with the Solari coherer. The Germans are using the Slaby-Arco or the Braun system. The French vessels are probably equipped with the Braun system. The Japanese are employing a system which, it is asserted, is a modification of Marconi's; but this is denied by the Japanese. It is known that wireless experiments have been carried on by the Japanese Department of Communications and the Japanese navy since 1896.

#### SOME DIFFICULTIES.

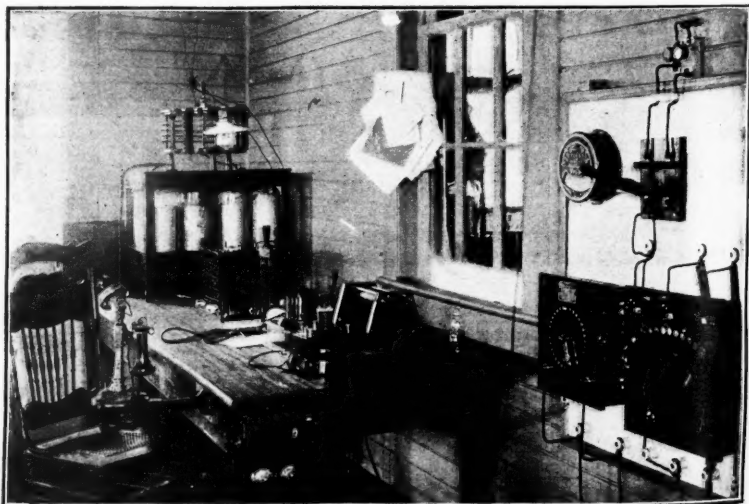
When it is considered that all of these vessels and stations are endeavoring to use the ether for signaling purposes at one time, it is evident that, unless it be possible to cut out, or in some way to eliminate,

the effects of the signals of outsiders, more or less confusion must result. For instance, at the time of the British naval maneuvers in 1903, it was stated by a newspaper correspondent that, owing to the "interference" of one set of signals with the other, both sides ceased to pay any attention to the disjointed messages; hence, the wireless system was of no use to either side.

This question of interference is obviously a very important one, since if it can be successfully carried out in warfare it renders nugatory any attempt of the belligerents to carry on communication by its means. The same statement may be made with regard to commercial wireless telegraphy.

#### CAN "INTERFERENCE" BE REMEDIED?

It is, however, measurably true that by an arrangement of the wireless circuits termed tuning a system can be so adjusted that it will respond to but one set of waves, regardless of how many other sets may be passing. An understanding of the manner in which this result is effected may be gathered by considering the



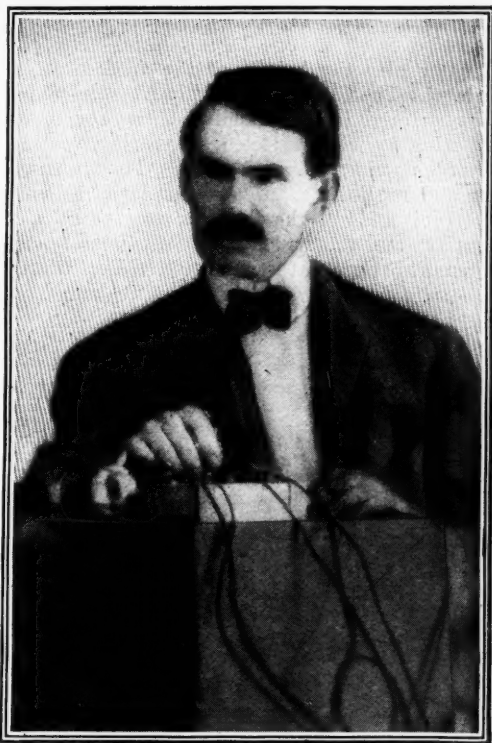
INTERIOR OF THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION AT PORT LIMON.

manner in which a practically similar result is obtained by mechanical means in a wire telegraph method known as harmonic telegraphy. In this system, three or four forks attuned to different notes, and consequently to different rates of vibration, are so placed in a telegraph circuit that they set up current pulsations in that circuit corresponding to their fundamental rate of vibration. The pulsations set up by each of these forks are controlled by telegraph keys. At the receiving station, four ordinary electromagnets are placed in the circuit. The armatures of these magnets consist of tuning-forks each of which is attuned to vibrate at a rate corresponding to that of one of the transmitting forks, and it will respond only to the pulsations of current set up by that particular transmitting fork. Hence, it is possible by these means to send four, or even more, separate messages over one telegraph circuit.

In an analogous way, the attempt is made, more or less successfully, in wireless telegraphy, to tune the respective systems so that each will only respond to a given set of electric waves in the ether. It is not possible to employ in wireless telegraphy the mechanical method of tuning just described, but it is found possible to tune the oscillating circuits at the transmitting and receiving ends by electrical means. This is done by taking advantage of the fact that the rate or frequency of electric oscillations in a circuit is governed by the resistance, the capacity, and the inductance of the circuit, which properties of an electric circuit may be likened to friction, elasticity, and inertia in mechanics.

In actual practice, however, while fairly successful results have been obtained by tuning the oscillating circuits, it has not hitherto been found feasible to entirely prevent or cut out interference between different systems if the interfering waves are of sufficient strength, especially if the oscillations are approximately of the same order or frequency. When, on the other hand, the rate of oscillation employed by different stations is quite dissimilar, attempts to cut out interference are much more successful.

But it is a fortunate fact that when the telephone is used as a receiver in wireless telegraphy it is not absolutely necessary to success that the signals of other stations shall be cut out altogether. It suffices if by tuning or distance the interference is minimized. In such a case, the signals intended for a given station may be read by an expert operator, while the extraneous sounds are disregarded, in virtually the same manner, for instance, as when a number of people are conversing at one time in a room a listener may select the conversation of any one speaker



LEE DE FOREST.

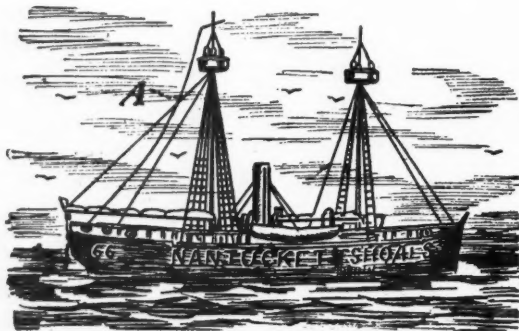
in the room and hear him to the exclusion of all the other speakers, notwithstanding that the sounds of all the voices are falling upon the tympanum of the listener's ear.

#### EXTENSIVE USE IN ORIENTAL WATERS.

According to advices from the operators of the De Forest wireless system in Chinese and Japanese waters, there is an unending train of wireless signals going on day and night in that vicinity. The signals of the Russians and the Japanese, and especially of the latter, can be heard at all hours, these nations, in common with all others, using in telegraphy a modification of the Morse telegraph alphabet. The telegraph alphabet used by the Russians contains thirty characters; that of the Japanese is said to contain forty characters, while the American Morse contains but twenty-six characters. But, apart from this difference in the alphabets, the belligerents use cipher codes which render their communications unintelligible to outsiders, even if they were otherwise readable.

The De Forest wireless station in North China from which the wireless war news is cabled to Europe is situated on a cliff somewhat east

of Wei-Hai-Wei. The height of the vertical wire used is about one hundred and fifty feet, which is also the height of the station above sea level. The Chinese steamship *Haimun*, which was chartered by the *London Times* for news-gathering by wireless telegraphy, has a vertical wire about ninety-six feet high. The transmitting and receiving apparatus employed at Wei-Hai-Wei and on the *Haimun* are practically identical, and the operating-rooms virtually correspond to those of the Panama and Port Limon stations. Messages were freely sent to and from



NANTUCKET LIGHTSHIP.  
(Showing wireless mast and antennæ.)

the boat at distances ranging from ten to one hundred and fifty miles. The signals could be heard at greater distances from the boat to the shore than contrariwise, the rolling of the boat at times interfering with the reception of signals. At the time of Russia's announcement that correspondents employing wireless telegraphy in the war zone would be treated as spies, the *Haimun* was on the Korean coast, and those on board were promptly informed of the interesting situation by wireless telegraphy.

#### EXCELLENT SERVICE TO THE "HAIMUN."

This vessel has had several interesting experiences. One day last April, when the *Haimun* was within twelve miles of Port Arthur and eighty-five miles from Wei-Hai-Wei, on the look-out for war news, she was held up by a shot across her bows from the Russian warship *Bayan*. Not knowing what might happen, Captain James, the correspondent of the *London Times* on the *Haimun*, sent a wireless dispatch to Wei-Hai-Wei, notifying that station that they were about to be boarded by officers of the Russian battleship *Bayan*. "If you do not hear from us in three hours," said the message, "notify commissioner, captain of British gun-

boat *Leviathan*, and *London Times*." There was some natural anxiety to know if the message had been received, but presently all anxiety was relieved by the welcome signal "O. K." from the Wei-Hai-Wei operator. In a short time a reply came stating that the commissioner and the commander of the British fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei had been properly notified, and that from the window of the operating-room it could be seen that the fleet was getting up steam,—“and that,” added the operator, “is no dream.” Two Russian officers boarded the *Haimun*, inspected the wireless apparatus, and took a copy of the last message sent. In the midst of their inspection, the officers were hurriedly recalled to the *Bayan* by apparently excited signals from that ship, which immediately returned to Port Arthur. It was surmised by those on the *Haimun*, as an explanation of their hasty return, that the Russians had detected Japanese wireless signals. On the other hand, it is quite possible that the *Bayan's* wireless operator may also have received the messages sent from the *Haimun* and from Wei-Hai-Wei relative to the boarding of the *Haimun*, and this, for prudential reasons, may have occasioned the hasty recall of the boarding officers. On this point it may be noted that while the ether itself transmits all forms of electric waves impartially, it is quite within the probabilities that some characteristic in the method of transmission, or some peculiarity of code used by one vessel or fleet, might after a little experience be quickly recognized by other fleets, and in this way the presence of friend or enemy could be recognized without a regular message.

#### AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

The fact that the operation of powerful wireless coast stations has been found to seriously interfere with the operation of wireless telegraph systems on shipboard has already led to protests from maritime interests in various countries against the indiscriminate extension of such powerful stations. It is manifest that ordinary steamships or sailing vessels, and lightships and lighthouses, cannot maintain powerful installations, nor can they command the services of experts to manipulate wireless tuning apparatus to minimize or eliminate interference. Furthermore, the attunement of wireless systems on shipboard or on lighthouses to one or more set of electric waves is obviously not desirable, inasmuch as in case of need these vessels and stations should be able to interchange communication with any system within their influence.

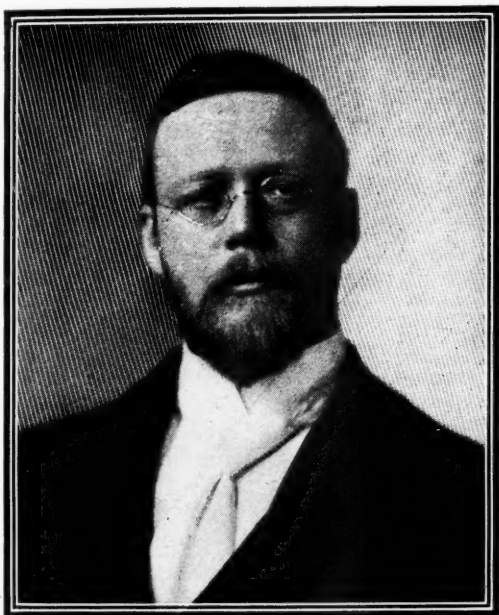
An international wireless telegraphy conference was held in Berlin last summer for the consideration of matters of the nature just men-



tioned, and of others analogous thereto, and a number of rules were adopted for the proper regulation of wireless telegraph operations in the best interests of all concerned.

#### ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

It has recently been reported that the United States Government has under consideration the



REGINALD A. FESSENDEN.

advisability of obtaining, by Congressional enactment or otherwise, the exclusive control of all wireless telegraph stations on the coasts of this country, on the ground that only in this way can the coast be properly defended in time of war, so far as wireless telegraphy may be useful to that end. In no other way, it is intimated, can interference between conflicting wireless stations be prevented and the proper control and systemization of the wireless service be successfully brought about. At the present time, at least four different wireless systems are employed by various departments of the United States Government,—namely, the Slaby-Arco, by the navy department; the Braun system, by the army, for land operations; the Wildman system, by the Signal Corps of the army, and the Fessenden system, or a modification of that system, by the Weather Bureau. The Wildman system is understood to be a combination, with improvements by Captain Wildman.

It would certainly seem desirable that a stand-

ard system should be adopted for all branches of the Government, in order, if for nothing else, that a ready interchange of men and apparatus might be feasible. Under existing conditions, this is evidently not the case. To determine in what manner the foregoing results may best be obtained, and to consider the subject in all its bearings, the President has appointed a board consisting of representatives of the army and navy, whose findings, it is intimated, will shortly be reported. In the meantime, the Government has entered into a contract with one of the existing wireless telegraph companies for the establishment of a series of five wireless telegraph circuits,—namely, between Key West and Panama, a distance of one thousand miles; Key West and Pensacola, four hundred and fifty miles; Porto Rico and Key West, one thousand miles; southern Cuban coast to Panama, seven hundred and twenty miles, and southern Cuba to Porto Rico, six hundred miles. The ultimate object of these proposed stations is, it is stated, to provide an alternative method of communication, in case of emergency, with the government's outlying territories and interests in Central America, and possibly in the far East. The masts for these stations will be from two hundred to three hundred feet in height, and the power of the generators of the electric waves will probably range from twenty-five to forty horse-power. Inasmuch as the height of the wires hitherto employed has not much exceeded one hundred and fifty feet, and the power employed at the generator has been from two to three horse-power, with which distances of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles have been reached, it is expected that the additional height of the vertical wires and the greatly increased power will make it possible to transmit messages over the much longer circuits. This, however, remains to be determined.

At present, it may be remarked that the United States Government is alone in not possessing a monopoly of wireless telegraphy on its coasts and within its boundaries. In Great Britain, the government declined to give the Marconi system certain desired privileges unless it would guarantee that the more powerful stations would not interfere with existing wireless stations of the British Admiralty. In France, a wireless station which was erected at Cape La Hogue without governmental authority was, it is reported, "seized" by the police. Germany, Italy, Russia, and other European nations also exercise complete control over wireless telegraph systems, while in far-off Ceylon a fee is exacted for the operation of such circuits on that island.

## THE SUCCESSOR OF DIAZ IN THE MEXICAN PRESIDENCY.

BY AUSTIN C. BRADY.

**I**N January, 1903, a comparatively young man entered the cabinet of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico. At that time his name was practically unknown outside of Mexico, and was not particularly familiar to the people of that republic. To-day, in his own country, he occupies a position of prominence second only to that of Diaz, and interested investors of the United States and Europe, who for several years have been asking the question, "After Diaz, what?" are eagerly seeking information concerning his personal characteristics and governing ability. This man is Ramon Corral, minister of the interior, who will be inaugurated vice-president of the Mexican republic in December of this year. If he lives, he will succeed Diaz as President of Mexico, for he has been selected by that remarkable ruler to receive the mantle of authority when it falls from his shoulders.

Corral was nominated for the vice-presidency by the Nationalist party, in the city of Mexico, on June 7 last, and by reason of the peculiar political conditions existing in Mexico, where the ballot is still far distant, the nomination was equivalent to election. There was no other candidate in the field against him, any more than against Diaz himself, and on July 11, when the reelection of Diaz as president was announced, in accordance with constitutional forms, Corral, in a corresponding manner, was elevated to the position of vice-president. The opening of the coming year will see him sharing the duties of the executive branch of the government with the maker of modern Mexico.

The nomination of Corral was preceded by the adoption of amendments to the constitution of Mexico providing for the office of vice-president and extending the presidential term from four to six years. The organization that nominated him is made up of men in touch with the Diaz administration in various sections of the republic. The constitutional changes and the convention were preliminary steps in the plan conceived by Diaz for settling the question of presidential succession, a question that has been paramount in Mexico for a number of years. This plan includes his temporary retirement from the presidency during the course of the coming term, in order that Corral, left largely to his own resources, may have the opportunity

of demonstrating his executive ability, and in order that the people of Mexico may become accustomed to the idea of a new ruler. If Diaz live, — and the physical and mental vigor which



PRESIDENT DIAZ, OF MEXICO.

he now displays gives promise of many additional years,—this detail will be carried out, his long-cherished desire to travel through the United States and European countries being made the excuse for his retirement. During the time that Diaz continues actively at the head of governmental affairs, Corral will study the executive lessons under his tutorship, and at the end of six years should be particularly fitted to take up and carry on his work. If Diaz die, the vice-presidential arrangement will provide for succession in a logical way, and will, it is believed, reduce to a minimum the danger of political upheaval.

To understand fully what the passing of Diaz means to Mexico, it is necessary to understand something of what he has accomplished, and

how absolutely he controls the affairs of his country. Before Diaz, there was chaos; since his advent, there has been order. He gained power through revolution, and instantly became the champion of peace. Endowed with a marvelous knowledge of human nature, he called about him men of ability on whom he could depend, and built up an organization the like of which does not exist in any other country. Revolutionary tendencies and brigandage he put down with an iron hand, and offered a guarantee of peace to the millions of American and European capital seeking investment abroad. He put the ballot aside as premature because of his intimate familiarity with the emotional characteristics of the Mexican race, but at the same time took occasion to carefully guard and encourage republican forms. In the twenty years that he has continuously governed Mexico, Porfirio Diaz has been the beginning and the end of all Mexican politics, and the peace which the country has enjoyed, and the wonderful progress it has made, constitute a striking argument in favor of autocratic government.

Can Corral continue the Diaz organization?

The future of the Mexican republic hinges largely on the answer to this question. The present does not demand a second Diaz, for Mexico is now well established as a modern world-power and its people have come to appreciate the value of peace, but the new ruler, to succeed, must prove himself a man of more than ordinary strength, possessing tact and ability to cope instantly with any political emergency. If Mexico pass from Diaz to Corral without political trouble, the possibility of internal disturbances in future years will be greatly diminished.

The minister of the interior is now fifty years of age, and for nearly twenty years has been identified with the Diaz administration. He is a native of Alamos, a small town in the state of Sonora, and, like Diaz, is of humble origin. His appearance in public life was as editor of two newspapers in his native town, both of which

were established with the purpose of fighting the administration of Gen. Ignacio Pesquiera, then governor of Sonora. Later, Corral took part in the revolution that resulted in deposing Pesquiera, and during that contest saw his only military service. He was taken up by the new state administration, and in 1887, after having come to the notice of Diaz, he was named vice-governor of Sonora.

Afterward, he served as Deputy to the national Congress, and in 1895 was given charge of the government of Sonora. For four years Corral remained as governor of that state, and during that time Sonora made wonderful progress along modern lines. In 1900, he was called to the city of Mexico by the president and made governor of the Federal District, which corresponds to the District of Columbia and includes the national capital and its suburbs. On January 16, 1903, he entered the cabinet of President Diaz as minister of the interior.

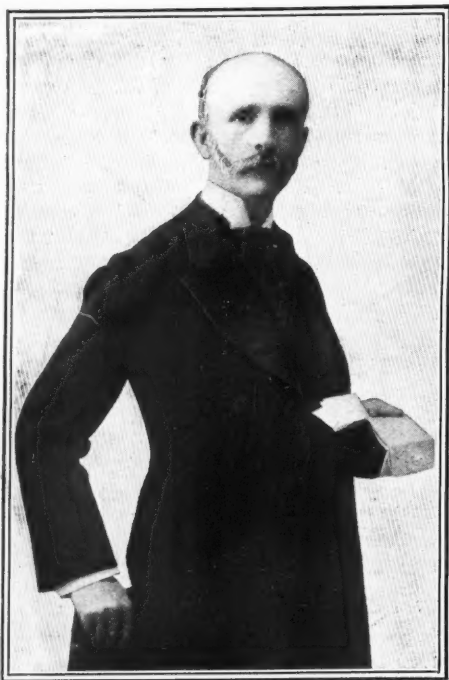
The incident that made a place for Corral in the cabinet of Diaz operated to make him the most logical man for the presidential succession. This was the resignation of Gen. Bernardo Reyes

as minister of war and marine. Up to that time, General Reyes had been considered a foremost presidential possibility, sharing the distinction with José Ives Limantour, minister of finance. But enmity of long standing between Reyes and Limantour blossomed into open antagonism under the equal favor shown them by the president as members of his official family, and when, one day, it was discovered that a son of Reyes was interested in a newspaper established with the avowed object of killing Limantour politically, the war minister was accused of complicity. A stormy cabinet meeting followed, and when it ended, Reyes' resignation was in the hands of the president. Diaz undoubtedly realized at that time the danger of intrusting the presidency to either Reyes or Limantour, because of the bitterness between them and the following each could command, and it



RAMON CORRAL.

(Chosen vice-president of Mexico.)



JOSÉ IVES LIMANTOUR.

(The Mexican minister of finance.)

is not at all improbable that he associated Corral with the presidency when he rearranged the cabinet positions and offered him the portfolio of the interior.

Corral has a pleasing personality. He is democratic and diplomatic, and gives the impression of reserve strength. His capacity for government, which was demonstrated in Sonora and during his term as governor of the Federal District, has developed in the broader and more important field of the interior department. A native of a border state and its chief executive, he has been much in contact with Americans, has absorbed many American ideas, and is an admirer of American energy. Of particular interest to the United States is the fact that he is a protectionist. While serving as Deputy from Sonora to the national Congress, a scarcity of wheat occurred in the state of Sinaloa and the territory of Lower California, and the finance committee of that body proposed a bill admitting

California wheat and flour free of duty. Corral fought it on the ground that it would ruin the agricultural and milling interests of Sonora, and as a result of his efforts the bill was withdrawn. He was responsible for the increases in the Mexican import duties made early in the present year, and under his rule the protective examples of the United States are certain to be followed as rapidly as various industries in Mexico become worthy of government aid.

It is the general feeling in Mexico that President Diaz has chosen well in selecting Corral to be his successor. He is not bound up with either the Reyes or Limantour factions, and while he is a closer friend of Limantour than of Reyes, his friendship for the former is not such as to antagonize the latter. When a committee from the Nationalist party called on President Diaz to officially notify him of Corral's nomination, the president commented particularly on the fact that the minister of the interior was comparatively a young man. It is the hope of Diaz that Corral may rule continuously, as he has done, to the end that the republic may be spared the dangers which might attend political changes.

It is probable that comparatively few people in the United States realize to what extent their country is interested in the future of Mexico. Contiguity of territory is in itself important, and the two republics are now held firmly together by commercial bonds. Mexico receives two-thirds of its imports from the United States, and sells its northern neighbor three-fourths of its exports. There are fully six hundred millions of American money invested in Mexico at the present time, and the flow of gold across the Rio Grande is continuing steadily. In the city of Mexico alone, there are six thousand American residents, and those in other parts of the republic bring the total to at least thirty thousand. Should the coming political change in Mexico be followed by internal disorder, the United States would find itself directly affected. In the event of the disorder endangering the lives of American citizens and resulting in the confiscation of American property, the United States would be compelled to intervene. Intervention under such circumstances might change the map of North America,—it might signal the passing of Mexico's independence and the merging of the southern republic with the United States.





# HERZL, LEADER OF MODERN ZIONISM.

BY HERMAN ROSENTHAL.

IN the prime of his manhood, with his great task far from completion, Theodor Herzl, the leader of modern Zionism, passed away on July 3. It is certain that the cares and perplexing problems that his self-assumed mission had brought to him hastened his death. It was his fervent enthusiasm, his lofty yet clear vision, his magnetic personality, his remarkable power of organization, and his uncompromising honesty of purpose that had built and upheld latter-day Zionism.

Born in Budapest, May 2, 1860, Herzl received his education in the *Realschule* of his native town, and later at the classical gymnasium and the University of Vienna, where he prepared for a legal career. He did not, however, devote himself to the practice of law, but engaged, instead, in literary and journalistic work. In 1896, he published his "*Judenstaat*," in which he proposed a plan for the solution of the intricate

Jewish question. Herzl believed that this question is neither religious nor social in character, notwithstanding that it assumes, at times, one or the other of these forms. It is, according to him, a national question, susceptible of solution only by being treated as a universal political problem, to be regulated by a council of the civilized nations.

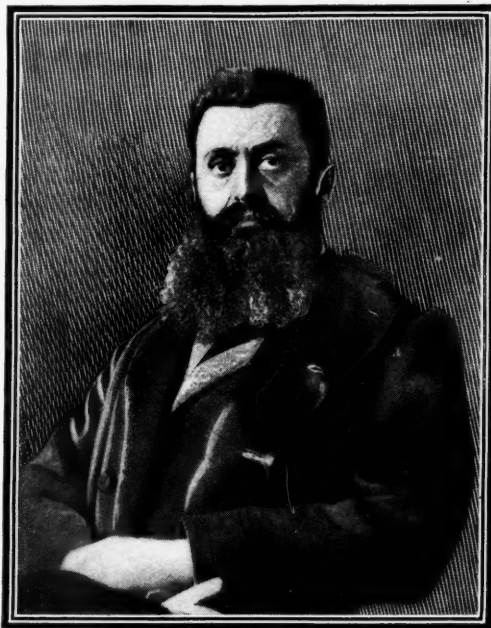
The Zionist movement strives to create in Palestine a legal home assured by universal consent for Jews who either cannot or will not assimilate in their present environment. The Jews, said Herzl, have the "right to demand from the enlightened powers a home thus assured, because of their past and of their future mission, which they believe to be of great moment to the world at large."

Under the leadership of Herzl, modern Zionism grew rapidly, particularly in eastern Europe,

where the condition of the Jewish masses is well-nigh hopeless. In the six general Zionist congresses held between 1897 and 1903, his ideas were further formulated in the following: (1) The practical encouragement of colonization in Palestine of Jewish farmers, artisans, and manufacturers; (2) the organization and unification of the Jewish masses, with due regard to local conditions, and in the spirit of the laws of the respective countries; (3) the strengthening and development of a Jewish national sentiment and consciousness; (4) preliminary steps toward the securing of the consent of the powers, indispensable to the accomplishment of the purposes of Zionism. Leaving the work of internal organization to the central committee and its branches, Herzl assigned to himself the diplomatic mission, and was received as the representative of the Jewish nation by rulers and statesmen, among them

the Sultan of Turkey. In 1903, he secured from the British colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, the promise of a territorial grant in Uganda, Africa, for purposes of colonization. The Jewish colonies were to be given extensive autonomy in the agricultural and industrial development of the region. The project created stubborn opposition on the part of the Russian Zionists, who would not content themselves with any soil but that of Palestine. A committee is now investigating the feasibility of colonization in Uganda.

The strength of the Zionist movement is evidenced by the rapid increase of the so-called "shekel" fund, derived from annual contributions of one shekel (25 cents) each by the active members of the Zionist organization. In 1897, this had a membership of 78,000, which grew to 122,000 in 1900, and to nearly 400,000 in 1903.



THE LATE DR. THEODOR HERZL, THE "MODERN MOSES."

## BARON SUYEMATSU ON THE AIMS OF JAPAN.

THERE is now in London a very notable Japanese statesman, whose command of the English language enables him to familiarize the press with Japanese ideals. This is Baron Suyematsu, a former minister of the interior for the Mikado. He is just the man to express an opinion on the "yellow peril," "Asia for the Asiatics," and the possible extension of Japanese ambition? In a recent conversation with the writer, he gave out some interesting information as to Japan's aims now and after the war.

The baron, who is a genial humorist, gayly laughed at the notion that the Japanese could ever fall a prey to the temptations which success in war so often brings in its train.

"As for the yellow peril," he said, "tell me what is the meaning of this yellow peril?"

"Oh, it is very simple," I answered. "Japan, if victorious, will Japanese China, and the four hundred millions of Chinese, organized and drilled by Japan, would declare for Asia for the Asiatics, and where would Europe be then?"

"That assumes that we are Asiatics," said Baron Suyematsu; "and that because Japan can organize the Japanese she can organize Asiatics. But it does not follow. Neither is it to be assumed that because Japan can equip victorious fleets and armies, Asiatic nations can do the same. They are distinct from us, and the Chinese are very distinct. They are of different race. We are warlike, they are the most peaceful of men. We have an intense pride in our nationality; with them, patriotism in our sense is unknown. They have never conquered anybody. They only ask to be let alone."

"But Genghis Khan——"

"Was not a Chinese. It is Russia rather than Japan who is the heir of the great Tartar conqueror. He plundered and conquered the Chinese."

"Well, have it so, if you will, but if Japan wins, will the Japanese head not be turned by your victories? I have known European nations fall a prey to such a temptation."

"Oh," replied the imperturbable baron, "Europeans might. But, you see, we are not Europeans. We are Japanese."

"We want no gold mines; we want no territory," I said. "We have heard that before. But we got both when our war was over."

"Maybe," said he; "but the Japanese are different."

"Well, then, let us hear what you want. Korea, I suppose?"

"Oh, dear me, no, any more than you want Egypt. We defend the independence of Korea, and to secure that we shall put it under the protection of Japan, excluding Russia from any share in Korean affairs."

"And how far does Korea extend? As far as Mukden?"

"Nothing of the kind. Korea is bounded by the Yalu, although it is, perhaps, true that the influence of Korea did extend north of that river."

"I thought so. And your antiquarians will discover that Mukden is essentially a Korean city. We have known such things."

"With you, perhaps; not with us. We are not fighting to extend our frontiers—only to secure our own safety."

"Be it so. What do you propose to do with Manchuria?"

"Oh, Manchuria belongs to China. All that we shall seek is to secure an international guarantee that it shall always belong to China, and that China shall never hand it over to any other power."

"And the Russian railway?"

"Oh, that will be made international and strictly and exclusively commercial, with its access to the sea at Port Arthur."

"I see; you propose to reproduce in the far East the settlement made in the near East after the Crimean War. Korea Japanized as Egypt is Anglicised; without annexation, and an international guarantee of the integrity of the Chinese Empire in Manchuria. The railway is to be the Bosphorus and Port Arthur the Constantinople of the far East, with free access for trade, but hermetically closed for all purposes of war. And do you think the Russians will ever agree to that?"

"Not willingly, of course," said the baron. "But possibly. Who can say?"



BARON SUYEMATSU.

# AMERICAN TRADE INTERESTS IN THE WAR ZONE.

BY WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

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AMERICAN commercial interests in the vast region affected by the present war between Russia and Japan are large and varied. There is every reason why Secretary Hay should insist on a proper respect being paid to our rights there as neutrals. But it is not only our actual trade with Russia (European and Asiatic), Japan, Manchuria, China, and Korea that is in question. Voluminous as that is, it is insignificant in comparison with the prospective commerce which the United States is sure to build up in the present war zone within the next five years.

The foreign trade of the United States for 1903 amounted to \$2,417,950,000. Of this our imports were \$1,025,719,000, and our exports \$1,392,231,000. The share that fell to Russia (European) was \$9,234,739 from her and \$15,889,605 to her. Japan sold us \$44,143,728 worth, and took from us \$20,820,823 worth. The figures for China were \$26,648,846 and \$18,780,580, respectively; for Asiatic Russia, \$1,037,154 and \$1,421,877; for Hongkong, \$1,359,905 and \$8,711,092; and for Korea, \$1,257,307 and \$2,189,447, respectively. This shows imports \$83,681,679, and exports \$67,813,420; together, \$151,495,099. It would, therefore, mean about 8 per cent. of our import and just about 5 per cent. of our export trade. Or, to put it another way, it is about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of our entire foreign trade.

It may be a surprise that the amount is not larger. We sold, for example, nearly four times the total volume of our trade to the war zone to Great Britain alone. But there are attendant circumstances which greatly modify this first view. While the actual figures are rather modest, our prospects are very bright. This may be stated positively, and for the following reasons:

## AMERICAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO THE ORIENT.

Our whole trade with the countries bordering on the Asiatic coast of the Pacific is of very recent date. In 1843, our imports thence amounted to but \$4,385,000; in 1863, to \$11,030,000; in 1883, to \$37,260,000; in 1903, to \$83,681,679. Mark the rapid rate of increase, particularly during the last two decades. But this rate of

increase was far greater in our exports. In 1843, we sent there goods valued at \$1,846,000; in 1863, \$4,061,000; in 1883, \$11,356,000; and in 1903, \$67,813,420. In fact, this enormous increase has come within a single decade, for in 1893 we still exported but \$11,464,000 worth. Inside of ten years our exports to this region have sextupled, and this in spite of a number of serious disadvantages, when compared with our chief competitors,—disadvantages such as greater distance from our Atlantic harbors, entire absence of banking facilities, desultory methods in acquiring trade, lack of particular American "interest spheres," etc. It is only since 1898,—since our acquisition of the Philippines,—that we have begun to cater specially to this far-away Pacific market. Within that brief period, however, our commercial achievements there have been astounding. This is, in the main, because we now produce precisely those goods most cheaply and of best quality which this market urgently requires,—machinery, hardware, canned goods, railway material of every kind, flour, petroleum, cotton goods, etc.

It has, therefore, been the excellence and cheapness of these products which have won this market for our export trade. The Panama Canal, however, will give an enormous impetus to our trade in the war zone. That new waterway will shorten distances for our Atlantic ports in a manner credited by relatively few. In fact, as the Suez Canal gave England, Germany, and France a great advantage over us in this trade, so will the Panama Canal transfer that advantage to us. Where we are now, without commercial organization, able to undersell the British and German merchant in Pacific waters, we shall, of course, with an enormous saving of distances (and hence of transportation expenses), be doubly and trebly able to do so hereafter. The completion of the Panama Canal will make it impossible for any of the European commercial nations to compete with us in that whole region in any of our principal commodities of export.

But there are more points to be considered in this connection. The commerce of Japan, China, Korea, Hongkong, and Asiatic Russia has grown within the past half century from less than

\$100,000,000 to over \$600,000,000. Hence, with the further opening up of China, Japan, and Korea, this trade will increase even more rapidly. There are strong indications that, within the next five years, it will climb up to the billion-dollar line.

Again, while Great Britain has advanced commercially in that region, comparatively speaking she has retrograded. Her commerce with the territory in question in 1853 was, roundly, \$50,000,000, and in 1903 it was \$100,000,000; it had doubled. Ours has grown twenty-five times greater, and now exceeds that of Great Britain (leaving out British India and Australia) by 50 per cent. Of the total volume of trade there, Great Britain in 1881 still held 52 per cent.; in 1903, but 14.8 per cent. We had in 1881 but 5.7 per cent. of it, while in 1903 we had 18.5 per cent.

#### MANCHURIA'S COMMERCIAL FUTURE.

Manchuria deserves our special attention. Statistically, it is impossible to demonstrate our commercial conquest of this region. There are only indications which enable us to say that Manchuria is bound to become our special market in the far East,—provided, of course, the "open door" is maintained and Russia is not permitted to close ports to us. In the available statistics the commerce of Manchuria is mingled with that of China proper. However, we do know that in 1902 some \$11,000,000 worth of goods entered the chief harbor of Manchuria, Newchwang, and that of this \$4,000,000 worth came from the United States, chiefly cotton cloths, petroleum, and flour.

Just as important as the foregoing is another consideration. Although the figures quoted above are the latest and most reliable official data, they are, nevertheless, grossly misleading,—of course, unintentionally so. The facts are these:

In the government lists (both here and in Europe and Asia) our exports are rated according to their declared point of *first* destination, and not according to their *ultimate* one. And this simple fact, unavoidable as it is, brings it about that wholly erroneous impressions are created. The most glaring cases in point are Russia and Japan.

#### HOW AMERICAN GOODS REACH RUSSIA.

Immense consignments of American goods intended for the Russian market are sent by the shipper in New York, Philadelphia, etc., not to a Russian port, but either to Hull or Hamburg, of late years particularly the last-named German emporium. There they are trans-

shipped and subsequently enter Russia either as "German" or "British" goods. The reason of this is that the American merchant is averse to assuming the risks and tribulations incident to sending his goods direct to the Russian consumer. And this for substantial reasons. The Russian Government pays premiums to its customs officers for every flaw or misstatement discovered in the exporter's invoices or other papers. The American papers of this kind are often carelessly drawn, and fines and delays follow. As a rule, one experience of the kind suffices the average American exporter. Thereafter he is glad enough to have the German commission merchants as middlemen. The latter have for many years made the Russian customs system a special study, and thus it is that many million dollars' worth of American goods enter Russia as "German." That is the way, too, in which it comes that Germany is credited in her own and in Russia's official statistics with a full third of Russia's entire foreign trade,—about \$200,000,000 out of a total \$600,000,000.

How large a percentage of American exports to Russia is thus booked under a wrong heading there is no exact way of telling, but it is certainly very large. There have been years when American exports to Russia were two or three times as large as they have ostensibly figured.

Regarding Asiatic Russia the case is similar. American goods seldom go direct to Vladivostok or other Siberian ports; usually they are consigned to Nagasaki, and are transshipped. Of course, they figure in the lists as Japanese imports. This Japanese transit trade to Vladivostok, Petropavlovsk, Chifu, and Newchwang, as well as to Port Arthur and Dalny, is also quite large, and it again is very misleading.

But as to Russia, the matter is particularly glaring. For instance, during the years 1901 and 1902 there was shipped to Asiatic Russia, in railroad-building material, heavy and expensive machinery and electric plants, probably some ten or twelve million dollars' worth, from New York and Philadelphia. But the official trade returns did not show this; these shipments appeared on the ledgers of Japan or China, a good deal, too (being carried overland *via* Baltic ports and sworn to in the consignments as "German" or "British"), on that of European nations. Thus it happened that the total figure of our exports to Russia for 1901-02 in our official statistics is only \$9,059,461, while perhaps the actual figure would be four times as large. This phase of the whole matter is one of which very few persons, indeed, seem to be aware.



## RUSSIA UNFAIR TO AMERICAN CAPITAL.

Our commercial relations with Russia have been unsatisfactory in other ways as well. The Russian Government has not always dealt kindly with American investors. The subject is an extensive one, and to cite just two cases in illustration will be enough for the purpose. The Westinghouse Airbrake Company was inveigled, by means of glowing promises, to erect large works in St. Petersburg. They were solemnly assured of a monopoly of their air brakes on all the Russian railroads. The works were built, and two thousand American mechanics, engineers, and others were installed. Soon, however, Russia induced an American competitor, by like promises, to erect similar large works in Moscow. Thus, competition having been secured, the Westinghouse people and their competitors had to underbid each other. Next, Russia insisted on and enforced the gradual discharge of all the Americans employed in the two works. The Singer Sewing Machine Company was treated to a similar dose of Russian duplicity. To-day, the enormous factory built by them near Nifhni Novgorod, where fourteen thousand persons are employed, has passed entirely into Russian hands; there is not a single American left to tell the tale. It behooves American investors to be very cautious, indeed, hereafter when dealing with the Russian Government.

Still, with all these drawbacks, it is undeniable that Russia will continue to offer a large field for American enterprise. And that brings me to the point of inquiring, What will be our commercial chances at the close of this present war in the zone affected? Will they be less favorable than at present or more so?

In a general way, it may be said that American trade opportunities there will be vastly better than they now are. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to claim that from the end of this present Russo-Japanese war will date an era of immense American trade expansion in the far East. And the reasons for advancing this claim are not far to seek. Let me enumerate them.

## HOW THE WAR WILL AFFECT RUSSIA COMMERCIALLY.

Take the case of Russia first, that being the most important country, commercially speaking. It is true that Russia, in any case, whether winner or loser, will issue from this war much weakened financially. That is beyond doubt. The first Russian battleships had scarcely been torpedoed in the roadstead of Port Arthur when Russia was already haunting Paris, Berlin, and Amsterdam for her first war loan of \$180,000,000. Before peace is concluded several addi-

tional loans will become necessary for her. This war, with Russia's bases so many thousand miles off, will cost her enormously. The gold interest on her foreign debt will be enlarged by another \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 annually. Her young industry, never healthy or normal, will be wiped out. Even now, just a couple of months after hostilities by land have set in, we hear of a perfect collapse, or rather cessation, of Russian industry in its main centers,—Warsaw, Łódź, Moscow, and Vladimir.

For Russia this is bad, of course, very bad. But for American interests it is the reverse. Capital available for Russian industrial enterprises being wiped out, chances for American trade (of late years much hindered by this very hothouse industry in Russia) will correspondingly improve. As this country can supply Russian needs in machinery and other industrial articles with the greatest degree of satisfaction, it will be we who will profit most largely from Russian industrial depression. And this depression will, in all probability, continue for several decades. For Russia is a land very poor in mobile capital and not at all elastic in financial resources.

After the war, Russia must, nevertheless, go on developing her far-Eastern provinces, even if she should be ousted from Manchuria. There is no other way for her,—she must fall back on American capital and enterprise in those regions, whether she likes it or no. And that is an immense field for our harvest.

Of equal importance for us is China. It may be taken for granted that one of the assured results of this war will be the establishment of the "open door," for good and all, in that vast country. That will mean two things: a signal triumph of American statesmanship,—for we, of all nations, have most consistently and ably stood for the "open door,"—and the establishment of American trade supremacy in northern China. It has already been stated that the Panama Canal will vastly benefit us in our commerce with China. But even before its completion, our commercial position there will be exceptionally strong once the "open door" has assumed the shape of a settled policy. The recent removal of the *li kin* (provincial transportation tax) will be of special advantage to our trade, inasmuch as most of our articles of import in China are bulky and heavy, therefore least able to bear this impost. What we now need more than anything else in China is systematic and joint effort on the part of our export merchants in the task of familiarizing the Chinese purchaser,—who will always "look see" (as he terms it in his pidgin English) before

buying,—with our goods; also the establishment of American banking institutions in a score of Chinese treaty ports. These things done, we may confidently look for a growth of our trade with China to the extent of 100 per cent. or more per annum.

#### JAPAN AFTER THE WAR.

As to Japan, it is clear that she, too, will emerge from her titanic struggle with Russia in a sadly enfeebled condition, and this irrespective of the question whether ultimately she will triumph or be defeated. Japan, for all her magnificent courage and progressiveness, is intrinsically a poor country of small natural resources. To carry on this lengthy and expensive war will tax, not only her own forces, but her credit in the world's markets to the very utmost. It is true that her first war loan of fifty million dollars was raised by her own people, and that her second one was vastly oversubscribed in London and New York. But the latter fact, at least, was due to the unusually enticing conditions, and to meet the initial war expenses her Parliament had to create an income tax, raise the land tax to a high figure, and increase her tariff rates. She will need to contract at least one or two additional war loans, and these will impose heavy burdens on her gallant but financially rather impotent population. In a word, Japan will issue from her great fight with the northern Bear, despite her thorough knowledge of *jiu jitsu*, greatly ex-

hausted. During the last couple of years, Japan had become a very determined and successful rival of ours in the China trade, supplanting in many quarters our cotton goods with her rougher and cheaper ones. After the war, she will have her hands full, in any event, filling up the gaps made, and she will be in no position to dispute our commercial hegemony in China. We will have the start of her in any case, probably for a number of years, and that means much nowadays.

Finally, as to Korea, the case is very plain. That country will either fall once more under the political and commercial tutelage of Japan (that is, if Japan wins), in which case there will probably be concluded a close customs union with the Island Empire; or else (if Russia should prove victorious) the powers will make Korea a neutral country in that definite and full sense in which Switzerland and Belgium are in Europe,—a buffer state. In the latter contingency, our chances for trade expansion in Korea would even be better than in the other case. Our direct trade with Korea is now very small. For the most part, our goods have found their way there *via* Nagasaki or Kobé. If we have regular steamer lines hereafter, it would pay us to make Fu San a port of call, and supply the Koreans direct.

Thus, whichever way we turn, whether we believe in final Japanese defeat or victory, we see our commercial chances in the far East expanding.

## THE NEW-NORSE MOVEMENT IN NORWAY.

BY MABEL LELAND.

THERE is a Norse revival in Norway. This land of the Vikings, fortified by its rock and sea bound coast, and by its men of iron, born to do and to dare, the terror of the seas, once spake a harsh tongue as startling to the stranger's ear as the shaggy Northman to his eye. To the efficacy of this tongue, "Old Norse," as a literary medium, the "Eddas" and the "Heimskringla" stand as ever-enduring monuments. These epics, antedating the "Chanson de Roland," the "Nibelungenlied," and the "Cid Ballades," are full of the poetic fervor which an untrammelled imagination ever imparts.

Before 800 A.D., Old Norse was spoken in all Scandinavia. After that period, it became gradually modified into the Swedish, Danish, and Norse tongues. During the fourteenth century, when Old Norse had become too ponderous and

was endeavoring to cast its chrysalis, the Danish domination barred further progress. Danish was made the official tongue, Norse being relegated to the fireside. Men went to Denmark for higher education, resulting in a class of Danish-speaking government officials and professional men. The tradesmen followed, in their attempts to use a language which had become one of the insignia of the privileged classes, leaving to the peasant alone the speech which betrayed him. It was, however, cherished in the hearts and upon the lips of the peasants, who eked out for it a literary existence in the folk-songs and folk-tales of that period.

On May 17, 1814, Norway shook off the denationalizing influence of the Danish domination, a reawakening of national feeling and intellect took place, and the need of a native

tongue was soon felt—"La langue est la nation." Among the pioneers in this revival of Norse was Henrik Wergeland, Young Norway's intellectual leader. He adopted a number of words and phrases from the dialects into his Danish writings, exciting the indignation of a people who were ashamed of everything Norse and believed only that which was foreign to be refined and cultured. To Ivar Aasen, however, belongs the honor of having, so to speak, discovered the Norwegian language. It became evident to him, after careful research, that the many and various dialects spoken had a common source, and were not a corrupted Danish, but followed certain common laws as to vocabularies, inflection, and pronunciation. After laboring several years in collecting data, he published his great unifying works, "Norsk Grammatik" and "Norsk Ordbog," which were not only of scientific value, but of national importance. He thus did for New Norse what Dante did for the written Italian language, at a time when grammarians did not abound.

Garborg defines New Norse as "an attempt at a common mode of writing for the various dialects, whose existence no one questions. They are, furthermore, all that we retain, through our vicissitudes, of our original patrimony. Their historic value as a bond between Young Norway and the older period cannot be overestimated. The folk-speech contains the essence of all that our people has thought and felt, lived and experienced, in its life."

Aasen's writings were followed by those of Vinje, Fjörtoft, Krohn, Jansen, Blix, up to Arne Garborg, who is not only the strongest champion of New Norse at the present time, but one of Norway's foremost *littérateurs*. His polemical writings compelled both the indifferent and the hostile to acquaint themselves with New Norse, and often transformed them into enthusiastic adherents.

The younger school of New-Norse writers deserve a fuller mention, but must be dismissed with but one name—Jens Tvedt—whose genuinely artistic as well as sympathetic portrayals of the peasant life of which he is a part go further than any arguments to justify the existence of a language which so readily lends itself to the delineation of the lofty as well as of the commonplace in the life of the "lower orders."

In 1868, the "Norske Samlag," corresponding to the Gaelic League, was organized. Its definite programme is to publish books in New Norse or in the dialects. Since 1894, it has published a magazine—*Syn og Segn*. Norway has, besides, several other periodicals issued in New Norse.

Numerous societies among the clergy, the stu-

dent body, and the people testify to the popular interest in this linguistic reform. The New Testament has been translated into this tongue, as well as a large number of hymns identified with the Lutheran worship. New Norse may now be heard from many of the pulpits.

In educational lines, much has been accomplished. The Storthing founded, in 1885, a chair, and began to issue schoolbooks, in New Norse. It was soon made coördinate with Dano-Norwegian in the common schools. A recent victory makes tests written in the mother tongue equally acceptable with Danish in all normal schools.

Even in the official world, where conservatism rules rampant, New Norse has found its way into the legislative body in the form of documents, reports, and speeches. It has decidedly passed the experimental stage, and is now a language which philologists deem one of thorough unity and coherence, in direct line of descent from Old Norse, characterized by the strength and simplicity of the Norwegian people.

This neologic movement is the paramount intellectual issue at stake in Norway to-day. It is the noblest and purest agitation set on foot, and the longest-lived. It is rooted, not only in the traditions of the people, but in the needs of the "other half" to whom "early association, the vocabulary of childhood, organically connected with its ideas, is more suggestive." The peasant intellect can only be aroused through the medium of his mother tongue, and to develop *his* mind is to strengthen the nation. Instead of circumscribing the intellectual horizon of the peasant youth, as was feared, the interesting fact remains that the young people most ardent in supporting their mother tongue are those to keep best pace with the Dano-Norwegian literature. This reform has reacted most beneficially upon the dialects. Where a generation ago the country people endeavored to mince their words, imitating the higher classes, now their self-esteem has been aroused to a commendable pride in their own dialect and its complement, the New Norse. One feels with Bruun, when he writes: "To every Norseman, this should be a burning question,—that his mother tongue, compelled so long to cede its place, now treasures the hope of reinstatement. Our hearts should be kindled for the ultimate victory of a cause in line with the 'Honor thy father and thy mother' of our childhood." We can only account for the indifference, and even antagonism, which prevails in certain quarters toward this movement by the inherent contempt felt on the part of the privileged classes for the peasant and all that doth to him pertain; yet Leo Tolstoy and Millet have shown us what may be learned at his feet.

## WHY NORWAY AND SWEDEN ARE AT ODDS.

A BITTER dispute over the boundary between Norway and Sweden has now complicated the relations between these Scandinavian countries. Open rupture between Norway and Sweden seems to be prevented only by the common fear of Russian aggression. The recent Scandinavian agreement declaring neutrality in the present far-Eastern war, and particularly requesting the perpetual guarantee of this neutrality by the rest of Europe, expresses the dominant feeling. The New-Norse movement, described in the preceding article, is but one phase—the literary one—of the Norwegian “separatist” idea, which at times seems even stronger than

happiest people on earth. Inwardly free in spirit, and outwardly strengthened because of the union, the two nations have attained a degree of culture comparing favorably with that of greater nations; indeed, in certain respects, surpassing it. Norway's glory is attested by her great poets, and to the stranger she stands as the expression of the sublime beauty of the Northern nature and the richness of the Northern spirit.

NORWAY HAS HAD TO FIGHT FOR HER RIGHTS.

Despite the fact, he continues, that under the protection of a free constitution the Norwegians have been able to develop to a high degree the economic and spiritual powers of the nation, they are not satisfied. “Sweden has wronged Norway, and has caused all the evil,” is the cry of the Norwegian radicals, who are becoming more numerous and more powerful every day, and who deny that they owe any thanks to Sweden. “We have had to fight for everything that has made for our equality in the union, such as the title of the king, the coinage of our money, the flag and the colors, and other points.”

The Norwegians, says this Finnish writer, certainly had to fight for their flag, and when they had obtained the object of their desire, the so-called “clean” flag, free from the sign of union with Sweden, they renewed the fight to restore the old flag, which at one time had seemed to them the symbol of their own inferiority. Norwegians are not a unit as to how the ungratified requests of Norway should be met. The radicals, however, who now have the ascendancy in the Storting, are clamoring for separate Norwegian ambassadors and consuls. Unless they obtain this, they say, Norway will secede from the union and become a separate kingdom. There is a difference of opinion as to whether Norway has a legal, constitutional right to separate foreign representation. In order to clear up this point, Mr. Lille reviews the history of the union.

HOW NORWAY AND SWEDEN BECAME UNITED.

He recalls the fact that by the peace of Kiel, which ended the Dano-Swedish war of 1814, Norway, which had formerly been a province of Denmark, was ceded to Sweden. The Norwegians protested that Denmark had no right to transfer them without their consent. They declared themselves independent, and elected Christian Frederick as their king. In order to enforce the peace of Kiel, the Swedish general (the French marshal, Bernadotte, afterward King of Sweden) invaded Norway and defeated the



KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

fear of the Muscovite. Danger from the latter, however, seems so real to a Finnish writer, Axel Lille, that he devotes quite a number of pages in the *Nordisk Revy* (Stockholm) to an account of all the causes of dissatisfaction between Norway and Sweden. He rather reproaches Norway for her unrest. He says:

During the past century, at the beginning of which the two nations were united, they have enjoyed an uninterrupted peace, which should have rendered them the



Norwegians. By the peace which followed, Norway entered into political union with Sweden. The principal terms of the agreement were "that Sweden and Norway should be forever united under one king, although retaining separate parliaments." And this clause was approved by the Norwegian Storting. The advantages to each country are outlined as follows:

Although Norway did not resign her sovereignty in joining the union with Sweden, the latter has always had the advantage in that her foreign minister shall advise the King in foreign affairs. This was distinctly agreed upon at the convention. It is now objected that, in the development of both countries, foreign matters are handled only by the Swedish minister of foreign affairs, and that the King has been relegated to the background.

With the development of both countries, the disadvantage of having all foreign affairs under the management of a Swede began to be realized, but it was not until 1890 that the clause of the original constitution was changed so that it should read: "The office of minister of foreign affairs may be filled by either a Norwegian or a Swede." The Norwegian contention for having their own foreign ministers and consuls has become so clamorous that it has affected the whole people and is now endangering the peace of all Scandinavia.

#### A WARNING FROM FINLAND'S FATE.

The King appointed a committee of Swedes and Norwegians to take up the consular question apart from that of the ambassadors. Its recommendations were that there should be separate consuls, subject to the government of each country. But the Norwegians were inexorable. They demanded Norwegian consuls under the control of a separate Norwegian minister for foreign affairs. And so the matter stands. The Finnish writer concludes with the following—almost a warning:

A leading Norwegian politician recently made the following startling remark: "When have we, in Norway, ever let legal considerations hinder us from taking a step forward?" Nothing shows better how young the constitutional freedom is in Norway than this neglect of strict legality, which is one of the strongest guarantees of freedom. Norway, at present, has no leader equal to the gravity of the situation. Smaller party affairs are taking the attention of the Norwegian people, and they act as if the outside world, particularly Russia, were quite blind to the existence of Norway and its ice-free ports. Yet the Norwegians are armed to the teeth against their neighbor, at whose side only can their own liberty be protected. They forget that loss of freedom will also mean loss of self-government. Finland, the warning, stands at the door of Norway. The great Norwegian, Björnson, some time ago uttered words that

have echoed throughout the world. In Norway, they seem to have died quite away, while the suspicion against a kindred people, willing to hold out the hand of reconciliation, has steadily increased.

#### THE REAL MOTIVE FOR THE RUSSIFICATION OF FINLAND.

A significant confirmation of the warning given in the last paragraph of the preceding article is found in a paper by G. S. Davies, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, on the Arctic railway opened last year by the King of Sweden. The line owes its existence to the enormous deposit of iron ore of exceptional richness in the eastern portion of Swedish Lapland. Among the results of this new railway, Mr. Davies predicts the extinction of the reindeer and of the Lapps. But the political purport of the article is to point out the aim of the extension of the Russian frontier, a hundred years ago, across the north of Sweden till it marched with Norwegian Lapland. The purpose was, he says, "that Russia might bring her border as near as possible to the Atlantic Ocean, and wait upon events to give her her outlet across that narrow strip of Norway which alone bars her from a deep-water harbor at Narvik, on the Ofoten Fjord. The harbor of Narvik, in spite of its high latitude, has open water all the winter through." With England absorbed in a great war, and with Norway and Sweden at daggers drawn, Russia could gain her ends by siding with either Scandinavian kingdom. This ultimate aim of an ice-free harbor on the Atlantic is suggested by the writer as the reason of the recent development in Finland associated with the name of the unhappy Bobrikoff.

What had Russia to gain by the sudden extinction of the liberties granted nearly a hundred years before to this admirable people? What had Russia to gain by suddenly turning more than two millions of subjects loyal to the Czar and among his most useful dependents into a nation of sullen though helpless foemen? Those who attribute this action to the wanton and stupid barbarism of Russia, to the narrow-minded bigotry of the Orthodox party in Russia, or to the garden-roller policy of her military despotism, do small justice to the sagacity which has always marked her advance in Europe. The step was a coolly calculated, deliberate part of her policy. It is the pushing forward of her truly Russian frontier, the advance of her military system, by the substitution of an advance guard of genuinely Russian troops for the Finnish *corps d'armée*, who, however loyal in the main, would not be expected to fight with a good stomach against their Swedish neighbors when some day such services are needed. The action has brought Russia appreciably nearer to her goal.

The moral the writer draws is that the two Scandinavian nations would do well to readjust their differences.



SOME REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN PERIODICALS.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN GERMANY.

THE Germans are essentially a reading people,—as much as, if not more so than, any other in the world. Their periodical literature, however, extensive and high-class as it is, is very different from that of England or the United States, and even from that of other Continental European countries. In the first place, it is a fact that the farther south and east one goes in Europe, the less influential does he find public opinion and the more servile the press. The French press has less freedom than that of England, and the German less than that of France. German periodicals differ from those of the United States and England in another respect,—they are more minutely differentiated. The Germans have monthlies, weeklies, and dailies, and these are usually devoted to some particular branch of literature, art, education, or industry; and there is no publication combining fact and fiction, illustration, poetry, history, and humor, in all Germany, such as we find so many examples of in this country and in England. If the English and American press is commercial, and the French artistic, the German may be said to be technical. There is an immense number of peri-

odicals devoted to technical industries and handicrafts. The literary style of German periodicals is not so polished as that of the French, nor are these periodicals so attractive mechanically, as a general thing, but they are more honest and reliable than the French; and, instead of being concentrated in the capital or in any other one large city, they are published at widely scattered points.

The German serious reviews are very ably conducted, and maintain a high literary tone. Among them, the chief is, perhaps, the *Deutsche Rundschau* (German Review), published in Berlin. This is an old magazine of very high standing, and many of the professors of the universities contribute to it. It contains political, literary, and scientific studies, historical memoirs, and reviews of general progress. Its editor is the veteran Julius Rodenberg. Another old and very dignified periodical is the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Prussian Register), edited, in Berlin, by Hans Delbrück. The *Jahrbücher* publishes heavy, thoughtful articles on politics and economics. It is a Nationalistic periodical, with agrarian tendencies. The *Deutsche Revue* (Ger-

man Review), of Stuttgart, is a Conservative monthly, much younger than those just mentioned, edited by Richard Fleischer. It contains articles more popular in tone and of a wider general interest. The *Deutsche Monatsschrift* (German Month) is another serious but well-read review of the capital. A new monthly magazine, only a few months old, the *Süddeutsche Monatshefte* (South German Monthly Magazine), published both in Berlin and Munich, under the editorship of Wilhelm Wiegand, makes several new departures. This review declares its intention of dealing independently and fearlessly with the modern problems in science, literature, and art. One of the most pleasing innovations is the fact that more than half of the contents appears in the Roman letter. Among the popular illustrated monthly periodicals are *Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte* (Velhagen and Klasing's Monthly Magazine), a richly illustrated monthly containing stories, descriptions, poems, etc.; *Grenzboten*, of Leipsic, a serious weekly publication of Pan-German and anti-Anglo-Saxon views, which twenty or thirty years ago was an important organ of the Liberal party and is now frequently in the confidence of the higher officials of the foreign office; *Westermann's Monatshefte* (Westermann's Monthly Magazine), of Berlin, of very high-class standing, illustrated, and conducted much along the same lines as *Harper's* or *Scribner's*; *Vom Fels zum Meer* (From Mountain to Sea), of Stuttgart, copiously illustrated, resembling *Velhagen und Klasing's*; *Nord und Süd* (North and South), published in Breslau, is a literary monthly of influence; *Modenwelt* (World of Fashion), published in Berlin, a fashion periodical for women, and *Aus Fremden Zungen* (From Foreign Tongues), of Stuttgart, containing translations from modern foreign languages.

The German tendency to deep thought is indicated in the large number of religious and theological publications, which are equal in number to those of the United States. Among these are the *Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung* (General Church Herald), of Leipsic, and the *Beweis des Glaubens* (Evidence of the Faithful), of Greifswald, organs of the Lutheran Church; the *Christliche Welt* (Christian World), of Leipsic; *Alte und Neue Welt* (Old and New World), Catholic organs, and the *Reichsbote* (Imperial Messenger), of Berlin, official organ of German Protestantism. The *Germania* (Germany), of Berlin, is a national Catholic weekly, organ of the Clerical party in the Reichstag. Among miscellaneous monthlies of influence are *Kunstgewerbeblatt* (Art-Workers' Journal), of Berlin, devoted to the decorative art of the household; *Ausland* (Abroad), of Stuttgart (geographical); *Sozialistische Monatshefte*

(Socialist Monthly), of Berlin, organ of the Socialist party; *Petermann's Geographische Mittheilung* (Petermann's Geographical Intelligence), of Berlin, organ of the scientific geographical world; *Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst* (Herald of Art), of Leipsic, a review of the arts, copiously illustrated; *Moderne Kunst* (Modern Art), of Berlin, publishing good reproductions of the works of modern artists; *Kosmos* (World), of Stuttgart, and *Natur* (Nature), of Halle, both devoted to natural science, popularly set forth.

The Germans have a number of excellent weeklies of wide circulation, considerable influence, and much artistic merit. Foremost among these are *Illustrierte Zeitung* (Illustrated News), of Leipsic, and *Über Land und Meer* (Over Land and Sea), of Stuttgart, which are in the front rank of such publications the world over. The *Illustrierte Zeitung* is finely illustrated, and is really a weekly high-class review of happenings all over the world. Following closely after these two is the *Woche* (Week), also of Berlin, an illustrated and descriptive review of the week, progressive, and containing good stories and general literary material. *Daheim* (At Home), of Leipsic, is a popular illustrated weekly, published by Velhagen and Klasing, and the *Gartenlaube* (Bower), also of Leipsic, is also an illustrated weekly, more liberal than *Daheim*. *Gegenwart* (Present), of Leipsic, publishes political, philosophical, literary, and travel descriptions, as does also *Buch für Alle* (Journal for Everybody), of Stuttgart. The *Illustrierte Welt* (Illustrated World), of Stuttgart, is more popular, publishes sketches, short stories, poems, etc., and is copiously illustrated. There are two fashion weeklies in Berlin, the *Bazar* and the *Illustrierte Frauenzeitung* (Illustrated News for Women). The *Nation*, of Berlin, is Liberal in politics, and is generally believed to speak with official authority.

There is quite a number of comic papers with excellent incisive wit and unsurpassed illustrations. The German comic artist is famed all over the world, and, were it not for the horror of *majestätsbeleidigung* (the French call it *lèse majesté*), which so often sends him to prison, he would probably be the most prosperous periodical contributor in the empire. The comic weeklies, *Kladderadatsch* (Boom! Bang!—an exclamation), *Lustige Blätter* (Comic Leaves), *Simplexissimus* (Simpleton), *Ulk* (Fun), and *Humoristische Deutschland* (Comic Germany), are humorous, with keen political satire and excellent cartoons. Comic non-satirical papers of worldwide fame are the *Fliegende Blätter* (Flying Leaves), of Munich, one of the foremost comic papers of the world; *Meggendorfer Blätter* (Meggendorf's Leaves), and *Humoristische Blätter* (Hu-

morous Leaves), also of Munich; *Kobold* (Dwarf), of Hamburg, and *Dorfbarbier* (City Barber), of Berlin. *Wahre Jacob* (Truthful Jacob), of Stuttgart, also has cartoons, and is generally of a Socialistic tendency. *Jugend* is an artistic serio-comic weekly of Munich, which leans toward the impressionist school. Among other miscellaneous weeklies of influence are the *Militär Wochen-*



KOREA FROM THE KOREAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Japanese from the one side and the Russians from the other lay bare the land.

From *Beiblatt zum Kladderadatsch*.

*blatt* (Military Weekly), of Berlin, tri-weekly in spite of its name, the organ of the general staff of the army; the *Musikalische Wochenblatt* (Musical Weekly), of Leipzig; *Hausfreund* (House Friend), of Breslau, and the weekly edition of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (General News), of Munich.

Fully half the German periodicals are daily newspapers. The German newspaper is dignified, serious, and reliable. Typographically, it is inferior to the English and French, and not to be mentioned in comparison with the American. Nearly all German dailies use the German characters, although a few, such as the "ancient and honorable" *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne News), have begun to publish several pages in the Roman letter (particularly all commercial and business news). A number, though not by any means all, of the leading dailies are published in Berlin. Among the oldest and best-established are the *Vossische Zeitung* (Voss News), National Liberal, which was founded in 1722; the *National Zeitung* (National News), National and Liberal in politics; the *Volks-Zeitung* (People's News), Social-Democratic, and

the *Neue Preussische Zeitung* (New Prussian News), the organ of the Conservatives, and semi-officially inspired. This last is frequently called the *Kreuz Zeitung*, because of a small cross printed on the heading. The *Börsen Zeitung* (Exchange News) and the *Börsen Courier* (Exchange Courier), founded about the middle of the past century, are devoted chiefly to finance and commerce, but with Liberal leanings in politics. The official news of the empire is communicated through the *Reichsanzeiger* (Imperial Gazette). *Vorwärts* is the influential and widely read daily of the Socialists, and is edited by the famous Herr Liebknecht. Other dailies of the capital are *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (North German General News), Conservative; *Germania* (Germany), expressing the Center, or Catholic, opposition in the Reichstag; the *Fremdenblatt* (Foreign Journal), which makes a specialty of foreign news; the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Latest News), the *Tageblatt* (Daily Newspaper), the *Tägliche Zeitung* (Daily News), the *Tägliche Rundschau* (Daily Review), and the *Süddeutsche Reichs-correspondenz* (South German Imperial Correspondence), the personal organ of the imperial chancellor, Count von Bülow. The most influential and widely read daily journals of the capital, however, are the *Morgen Zeitung* (Morning News), which claims a circulation of 150,000, and the *Lokalanzeiger* (Local Gazette), with a circulation of more than 200,000. The latter is the most enterprising Berlin paper. Its publisher, Herr August Scherl, is the Napoleon of the German press, and has done much to revolutionize its ways and methods. His establishment is one of the finest newspaper plants in Europe, and the *Lokalanzeiger*, strictly as a newspaper, is one of the foremost of the world.

Outside the capital, the best-known dailies are the *Hamburger Nachrichten* (Hamburg News), formerly Bismarck's organ, one of the old Conservative and influential sheets, the *Correspondent* and the *Allgemeine Anzeiger* (General Gazette), of Hamburg; the staid and dignified *Frankfurter Zeitung* (Frankfurt News); the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (General News), of a high literary character, with a widely read scientific supplement; the *Reinische-Westfälische Zeitung* (Rhine-Westphalian News), of Cologne, generally regarded as speaking with diplomatic authority; the *Weser Zeitung* (Weser News), of Bremen; *Allgemeine Zeitung* (General News), of Leipzig, and the *Breslauer Allgemeine Anzeiger* (Breslau General Gazette).



## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### COUNT TOLSTOY'S SERMON ON THE WAR.

A STINGING arraignment of the Russian autocracy and the Czar himself, and a fierce denunciation of all war, in the form of a series of letters, under the heading "Bethink Yourselves," written from Yasnaia Polyana during the month of May by Count Leo Tolstoy, have been translated and published in the *London Times*. Count Tolstoy begins by stating his text, "This is your hour and the power of darkness" (Luke xxii., 53), and then lays down his theme: "Again war. Again sufferings, necessary to nobody, utterly uncalled for; again fraud; again the universal stupefaction and brutalization of men."

One can understand, says Tolstoy, how poor, ignorant Russian and Japanese peasants, "brought by the violence and deceit of centuries to recognize the greatest crime in the world,—the murder of one's brethren,—as a virtuous act, can commit these dreadful deeds without regarding themselves as being guilty in so doing." But how can so-called enlightened men preach war, support it, participate in it, and, worst of all, without suffering the dangers of war themselves, incite others to it, sending their unfortunate, defrauded brothers to fight?

Not to mention the Hague Conference, which called forth universal praise, or all the books, pamphlets, newspaper articles, and speeches demonstrating the possibility of the solution of international misunderstandings by international arbitration, no enlightened men can help knowing that the universal competition in the armaments of states must inevitably lead them to endless wars, or to general bankruptcy, or else to both the one and the other. They cannot but know that besides the senseless, purposeless expenditure of millions of rubles,—i.e., of human labor,—on the preparations for war, during the wars themselves millions of the most energetic and vigorous men perish in that period of their life which is best for productive labor.

#### THE CZAR ARRAIGNED.

Something is taking place, he continues, "incomprehensible and impossible in its cruelty, falsehood, and stupidity." Notwithstanding the fact that scientists, philosophers, and religious teachers on both sides have declared war sinful and foolish, all Russians join in their efforts to destroy all Japanese, and all Japanese unite to kill all Russians. Then follows a fierce arraignment of the Czar and the autocracy.



TOLSTOY, IN THE BEAR'S DEN, REPROVES THE CZAR.

From *Amsterdamer* (Amsterdam).

This unfortunate, entangled young man, recognized as the leader of one hundred and thirty millions of people, continually deceived and compelled to contradict himself, confidently thanks and blesses the troops whom he calls his own for murder in defense of lands which with yet less right he also calls his own. All present to each other hideous ikons in which not only no one among the educated believe, but which unlearned peasants are beginning to abandon—all bow down to the ground before these ikons, kiss them, and pronounce pompous and deceitful speeches in which no one really believes.

DECEIVED, DELUDED, MISERABLE PEOPLE.

Not only the military are prepared to murder.

Crowds of so-called enlightened people, such as professors, social reformers, students, nobles, merchants, without being forced thereto by anything or any one, express the most bitter and contemptuous feelings toward

the Japanese, the English, or the Americans, toward whom but yesterday they were either well disposed or indifferent; while, without the least compulsion, they express the most abject, servile feelings toward the Czar (to whom, to say the least, they were completely indifferent), assuring him of their unlimited love and readiness to sacrifice their lives in his interests. Wealthy people contribute insignificant portions of their immorally acquired riches for this cause of murder or the organization of help in connection with the work of murder; while the poor, from whom the government annually collects two milliards, deem it necessary to do likewise, giving their mites also. The government incites and encourages crowds of idlers, who walk about the streets with the Czar's portrait, singing, shouting "Hurrah!" and who, under pretext of patriotism, are licensed in all kinds of excess. All over Russia, from the palace to the remotest village, the pastors of churches, calling themselves Christians, appeal to that God who has enjoined love to one's enemies—to the God of Love himself—to help the work of the devil to further the slaughter of men. Stupefied by prayers, sermons, exhortations, by processions, pictures, and newspapers, the cannon's flash, hundreds of thousands of men, uniformly dressed, carrying divers deadly weapons, leaving their parents, wives, children, with hearts of agony, but with artificial sprightliness, go where they, risking their own lives, will commit the most dreadful act of killing men whom they do not know and who have done them no harm. . . . All this is not only regarded as the manifestation of elevated feeling, but those who refrain from such manifestations, if they endeavor to disabuse men, are deemed traitors and betrayers, and are in danger of being abused.

#### DOES RUSSIA REALIZE WHAT SHE IS DOING?

How can a modern believing Christian, "or even a skeptic, involuntarily permeated by the Christian ideals of human brotherhood and love which have inspired the works of the philosophers, moralists, and artists of our time—how can such take a gun, or stand by a cannon, and aim at a crowd of his fellow-men, desiring to kill as many of them as possible?"

Tolstoy does not believe that such a person can, without realizing the crime he is committing, and so, he says:

All the unnatural, feverish, hot-headed, insane excitement which has now seized the idle upper ranks of Russian society is merely the symptom of their recognition of the criminality of the work which is being done. All these insolent, mendacious speeches about devotion to and worship of the monarch, about readiness to sacrifice life (or one should say other people's lives, and not one's own); all these promises to defend with one's breast land which does not belong to one; all these senseless benedictions of each other with various banners and monstrous ikons; all these *Te Deums*; all these preparations of blankets and bandages; all these detachments of nurses; all these contributions to the fleet and to the Red Cross presented to the government, whose direct duty is (while it has the possibility of collecting from the people as much money as it requires), having declared war, to organize the necessary fleet and necessary means for attending the wounded;

all these Slavonic, pompous, senseless, and blasphemous prayers, the utterance of which in various towns is communicated in the papers as important news; all these processions, calls for the national hymn, cheers; all this dreadful, desperate, newspaper mendacity, which, being universal, does not fear exposure; all this stupefaction and brutalization which has now taken hold of Russian society, and which is being transmitted by degrees also to the masses,—all this is only a symptom of the guilty consciousness of that dreadful act which is being accomplished.

#### PLIGHT OF THE MODERN CHRISTIAN.

If you ask a common soldier, an officer, a diplomat, a journalist, why he carries on war, or incites it, he will answer, says Tolstoy, with quibbles about fatherland and emperor and patriotism. The war, he will tell you, is necessary for the welfare and glory of Russia. Now, this is all wrong. Christians of to-day, says Tolstoy, are like a man who, having missed the right turning, the farther he goes the more he becomes convinced that he is going the wrong way. "Yet, the greater his doubts, the quicker and more desperately does he hurry on, consoling himself with the thought that he will arrive somewhere."

In such a position stands the Christian humanity of our time. It is perfectly evident that, if we continue to live as we are now living, guided in our private lives, as well as in the life of separate states, by the sole desire of welfare for ourselves and for our state, and will, as we do now, think to insure this welfare by violence, then, inevitably increasing the means of violence of one against the other, and of state against state, we will, first, keep ruling ourselves more and more, transferring the major portion of our productiveness to armaments, and, second, by killing in mutual wars the best physically developed men, we must become more and more degenerate and morally depraved.

#### HOW CAN MATTERS BE MENDED?

Not by a universal empire, or even a United States of Europe, says Tolstoy. Nor can compulsory international peace tribunals be organized. Disarmament will not come, because no one desires it or will begin it. The adoption of more dreadful means of destruction will not help, because all nations will use the new inventions. "We are dashing on toward the precipice, cannot stop, and we are approaching the edge."

#### WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

The remedy is in the heeding of the scriptural injunction, "Bethink yourself!" Every man must ask himself, What does God command me to do?

So must say to himself the soldier, who is taught that he must kill men; and the statesman, who deemed it his duty to prepare for war; and the journalist, who incited to war, and every man who puts to himself the

question, Who is he, what is his destination in life? And the moment the head of the state will cease to direct war, the soldier to fight, the statesman to prepare means for war, the journalist to incite thereto—then, without any new institutions, adaptations, balance of power, tribunals, there will of itself be destroyed that hopeless position in which men have placed themselves, not only in relation to war, but also to all other calamities which they themselves inflict upon themselves.

#### REAL RELIGION NEEDED.

Men need real religion, says Tolstoy, as a guide for their lives.

The evil from which men of our time are suffering is produced by the fact that the majority live without that which alone affords a rational guidance for human activity—without religion; not that religion which consists in belief in dogmas, in the fulfillment of rites which afford a pleasant diversion, consolation, stimulant; but that religion which establishes the relation of man to the All, to God, and, therefore, gives a general higher direction to all human activity, and without which people stand on the plane of animals, and even lower than they. This evil which is leading men to inevitable destruction has manifested itself with special power in our time, because, having lost all rational guidance in life, and having directed all efforts to discoveries and improvements principally in the sphere of technical knowledge, men of our time have developed in themselves enormous power over the forces of nature; but, not having any guidance for the rational adaptation of this power, they naturally have used it for the satisfaction of their lowest and most animal propensities.

In order that true religion, "already latent in men of our time, shall become evident and obligatory," Tolstoy declares it is necessary that two things be brought about.

On the one hand, men of science should understand that the principle of the brotherhood of all men and the rule of not doing unto others what one does not wish for one's self is not one casual idea out of a multitude of human theories which can be subordinated to any other considerations, but is an incontestable principle, standing higher than the rest, and flowing from the changeless relation of man to that which is eternal to God, and is religion, all religion, and, therefore, always obligatory. On the other hand, it is necessary that those who consciously or unconsciously preach crude superstitions under the guise of Christianity should understand that all these dogmas, sacraments, and rites which they support and preach are not only, as they think, harmless, but are in the highest degree pernicious, concealing from men that central religious truth which is expressed in the fulfillment of God's will, in the service of men.

#### MUST LOVE ALL MEN.

No matter what happens, no man must incite to or participate in war, says Tolstoy. We must love all men.

To love one's enemies—the Japanese, the Chinese, those yellow peoples toward whom benighted men are

now endeavoring to excite our hatred—to love them means not to kill them for the purpose of having the right of poisoning them with opium, as did the English; not to kill them in order to seize their land, as was done by the French, the Russians, and the Germans; not to bury them alive in punishment for injuring roads, not to tie them together by their hair, not to drown them in the river Amur, as did the Russians. To love the yellow people, whom we call our foes, means, not to teach them, under the name of Christianity, absurd superstitions about the fall of man, redemption, resurrection, etc., not to teach them the art of deceiving and killing others, but to teach them justice, unselfishness, compassion, love—and that not by words, but by the example of our own good life.

Tolstoy gives the substance of a number of letters he has received from peasants who have gone to war, expressing their horror at it, and telling how much misery it had already caused their families. Here is part of one:

DEAR LYOF NIKOLAEVITCH: Well, to-day I have received the official announcement of my call to the service; to-morrow I must present myself at the headquarters. That is all. And after that,—to the far East to meet the Japanese bullets. . . . I was not able to resist the summons, but I say beforehand that through me not one Japanese family shall be orphaned. My God! how dreadful is all this—how distressing and painful to abandon all by which one lives and in which one is concerned!

The papers set forth that, comments Tolstoy, during the receptions of the Czar, who is traveling about Russia "for the purpose of hypnotizing the men who are being sent to murder, indescribable enthusiasm is manifested among the people."

As a matter of fact, something quite different is being manifested. From all sides one hears reports that in one place three Reservists have hanged themselves; in another spot, two more; in yet another, about a woman whose husband had been taken away bringing her children to the conscription committee-room and leaving them there; while another hanged herself in the yard of the military commander. All are dissatisfied, gloomy, exasperated.

#### LET THE RULERS GO TO WAR.

It is time, says Tolstoy, that all this terrible war should cease, and that the deceived people should recover themselves, saying:

"Well, go you yourselves, you heartless Czars, Mikados, ministers, bishops, priests, generals, editors, speculators, or however you may be called—go you yourselves under these shells and bullets, but we do not wish to go and we will not go. Leave us in peace; to plow, and sow, and build, and also feed you, you sluggards." It would be so natural to say this now, when among us in Russia resounds the weeping and wailing of hundreds of thousands of mothers, wives, and children, from whom are being snatched away their bread-earners.

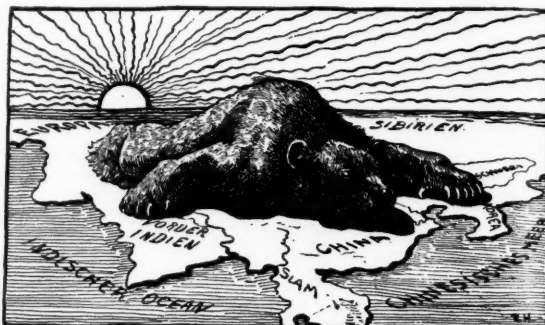
## A RUSSIAN CONDEMNATION OF RUSSIAN BOASTFULNESS.

IN reviewing the war operations in Manchuria, the *Vyestnik Evropy* (St. Petersburg) finds it necessary to register a protest against the boastfulness and exaggeration of a portion of the Russian press. It says:

Every one can understand that victory should not be expected in a struggle with an enemy possessing from three to five times the number of men. No one doubts, also, that Russian soldiers know how to fight, and how to die like heroes. . . . But when a conservative Russian journal attempts to persuade its readers that the battle of Ku-lien-cheng (the Yalu) was really a victory for our arms, in that it demonstrated brilliantly the great qualities of the Russian soldier, such an attempt is really equivalent to the abuse of the press function. Our newspaper patriots describe the events of the present war in such a manner as to make it appear that its real significance lies in the proof which it furnishes of the abilities of the Russian soldier to defend his country and to die for it; and, since such proof is most eloquent and persuasive of the absolute superiority of the enemy, battles of sacrifice, ending in defeat and destruction, are deemed expedient. The deceitful discussions of our pseudo-patriotic press, thrown into raptures by the heroic failures at the seat of war, correspond to the general character of this peculiar journalism. Unfortunately, there are, at times, found in journals of an-

other type similar sugared, conceited phrases concerning events and facts that deserve earnest and unbiased analysis. . . . The campaign is important only in so far as it brings us nearer to final success.

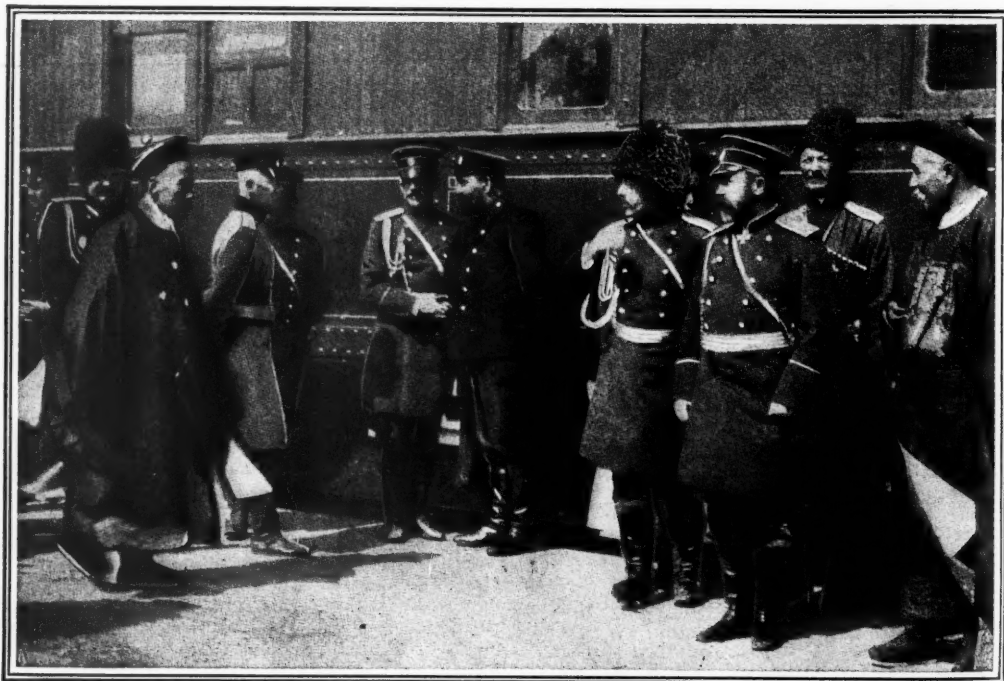
If events be viewed from this standpoint, the



A BOASTER WHO WILL SOON HAVE ENOUGH.

From *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

*Vyestnik* continues, Russians could reconcile themselves to a "series of preliminary retreats, carried on in accordance with a preconceived plan, without serious loss of men or the surrender of weapons to the enemy."



GENERAL KUROPATKIN MEETING THE CHINESE GENERAL MA AT MUKDEN.

(It was during this interview that General Kuropatkin is reported as saying that he would not let one Japanese soldier return alive to Japan.)



It is difficult for the layman to understand the purpose of the Ku-lien-cheng battle, occurring after the crossing of the Yalu by the Japanese army, and placing our soldiers under the necessity of engaging an enemy which outnumbered them five to one, without the least possibility of success, with enormous sacrifice of human life, and with a very considerable loss of guns. To be sure, the military experts may claim that this battle was part of a general plan of campaign, and in this case we must believe the experts; yet laymen are at a loss to understand why, in this important engagement, prepared for gradually by the movements and skirmishing of the days preceding, there took part only a portion of the Russian army posted along the Yalu. If for some reason our troops could have been concentrated, the retreat could have been accomplished; but to offer battle merely to show our fearlessness,—for that there was no necessity. . . . Single failures and disappointments are unavoidable in war; and our public is so sober in its judgment that it is altogether unnecessary to disguise such failures by empty bombastic phraseology.

#### Sassulitch Disobeyed Before.

The *Osvobozhdeniye* (St. Petersburg), in commenting upon the Russian defeat on the Yalu, severely criticises General Sassulitch for offering battle. It reminds the Russian people that in the war with Turkey also (in 1878) this general disobeyed his superiors and offered battle when he had been told to retreat. Fortune favored him, however. He gained a victory; and not only was he exempted from reproof, but he was promoted and rewarded by the government. "Now General Sassulitch has again sought the favor of fortune on the Yalu, but she has withdrawn her sympathy from us. She has turned away, also, from the brave Sassulitch. He was defeated; and it is reported that he will be court-martialed, and that General Count Keller will succeed him."

### THE STATE BANK OF RUSSIA TO-DAY.

A LENGTHY review of Professor Migulin's new book on the Russian banking policy appears in the *Narodnoye Khozaistvo* (St. Petersburg), especial attention being paid to the chapter on the State Bank.

#### RUSSIAN BANKING HISTORY.

When the Russian Government, in 1859, abolished the governmental banks, which, however, had never transacted any banking business, the only one left was the so-called Commercial Bank, which, by the ukase of May 31, 1860, was reorganized into the Russian State Bank, for the "revival of commercial transactions," and for the strengthening of the monetary credit system. Side by side with this bank, the whole system of commercial banks was organized, among them being city banks, mutual banks, savings-banks, and also a number of private banking houses and offices. To these were added the noblemen's banks and the peasants' banks. To summarize the reviewer's description:

The system of commercial credit in Russia was far from satisfactory. The State Bank occupied itself, at first, with the liquidation of the old banking institutions, with balancing the redeemable accounts, supported the Noblemen's Bank, for which the greatest amount of its resources were used up, while the rest went to maintain the rate of exchange on the drawing of notes, etc. The funds of the bank were insignificant, its capital being at first 15,000,000 rubles [a ruble is approximately 51 cents], and later 25,000,000 rubles; it had no right to issue bills for commercial purposes, but it did issue bills for the needs of the state treasury, as, for instance, during the Russo-Turkish War, or for the

monetary circulation, as in 1870, after the corresponding gold reserve had been laid aside. On account of the small rate of interest, the deposits were very small. Only under the management of Vyshnegradski was the State Bank permitted to issue bills for its commercial transactions, under security of the gold reserve. The bank had no independence, and the routine paralyzed its activity. In its branches, a note could not be discounted without the signature of the main office at St. Petersburg, where the committee had to decide upon opening credit with every person in question. It is therefore quite natural that the transactions of the bank did not keep pace with the growth of business throughout the empire. Most of the private banks depended on the State Bank, where they rediscounted their notes, taking advantage of the system of credit. Large banks in the European sense were not established.

#### RUSSIA'S NEED OF AMPLE CREDIT.

No other country in the world, comments the reviewer, was so much in need of the widest possible organization of credit as Russia, which had just begun to develop and was greatly indebted to foreign countries, and which needed capital both for the development of its exports and for that of its own industries in the interior of the country. He continues:

Such development is possible only with the help of regulated credit, which is systematized by the government and used for the benefit of the country. When Witte became minister of finance, his first aim was to increase the economic strength of the country. He immediately introduced a new constitution for the State Bank, extending the power of the directors and of the branches in discounting notes and in other commercial operations. The whole management of the bank was also reorganized in 1893, and the State Bank began to support the commercial and industrial establishments

of the country with a wide credit system. The capital of the bank was increased to 55,000,000 rubles, but the State Bank was still dependent on the minister of finance, who guided its whole policy, while the management of the bank was given to a superintendent, who was aided by a board of directors, appointed by the government. Besides the discount of notes, the bank began also to advance money on securities, issued drafts, bought and sold securities on commission, and competed with the private banks in its operations. But, notwithstanding this, the State Bank did not receive the firm basis of a fixed institution, regulating the money-circulation in the country, like the banks of western Europe; therefore, the reorganized State Bank did not accomplish what was expected of it.

#### BANKERS NEEDED IN RUSSIA.

There are not many competent persons in the banking business in Russia, the *Khozaistvo* declares, and even these were not consulted by Witte in the reorganization of the bank. Besides this, the business transactions of the reorganized State Bank were not made according to the new constitution. Its regulations were systematically violated, and this brought the bank into a shaky condition. At the beginning, the transactions developed rapidly, the government treasury being its main depositor. The discount of notes with two signatures, for instance, increased from 158,000,000 in 1892 to 552,000,000 in 1896, while in 1897 it dropped down to 484,000,000.

The whole system of reforms laid down in the new constitution of the State Bank was not carried out. Especially the smaller institutions of credit which the bank helped to establish were not greatly developed. Of the one hundred and fifty-seven institutions of credit established in 1902, one hundred and forty-four were founded by the State Bank, which supplied them with the necessary capital. But all this was done without system, and the assistance given by the bank was so insignificant that it did not result in any great benefit. Instead of developing the business of the agencies and their intercessors, the State Bank limited itself to turning over some of its routine transactions to the local sub-treasuries. The result was that in 1897 the minister of finance combined the sub-treasuries with the treasury, and the sub-treasuries entered into banking operations. Owing to these reforms, the number of agencies of the State Bank increased, by January 1, 1903, to seven hundred and twenty-seven. These agencies did a very important banking business, especially in the line of drafts, which amounted in the first year to 373,000,000 rubles. The large sums which formerly lay idle in the treasury were now reserved for local commercial and industrial transactions, and the State Bank had at its disposal new means for effective use. Together with these reforms, attempts were made to reform the money-circulation and to regulate the debts of the treasury on bills. The issue of bills by the State Bank for its commercial transactions was guaranteed by the whole wealth of the government and by a special exchange fund, and the circulation of the bills by the bank and their cancellation had to be verified by the

state comptroller, with the aid of representatives of the nobility and of the merchants, the St. Petersburg municipal administration, and the Stock Exchange committee.

#### MINISTER WITTE'S SERIOUS OMISSION.

While Witte was much pleased with the reforms in the banking system of Russia, he forgot that bank balances may be prepared without showing that the state comptroller has inspected the bank accounts, except in a formal way in giving judgment as to whether the bank portfolio is to be relied upon; that the bank accounts were so put together that they could hardly be verified, and that the public in general never trusts financial accounts which it is not able to verify, when it is aware of the fact that a serious control does not exist at all.

In this respect, with all the completeness of the system of joint-stock companies, if the shareholders could take an active part in the transactions of the governmental clearing-house the public would have more confidence in the execution of the banking regulations, and in the adjusting of its emission operations, while it has not the same confidence if the government officials are at the head of its control. The minister of finance had a presentiment of the fact that the State Bank would soon have to enter upon transactions which are contrary to its constitution, and which have nothing in common with the real aims of a state bank, and therefore he always disapproved of efforts to make the State Bank independent.

#### REFORMS ACTUALLY ACCOMPLISHED.

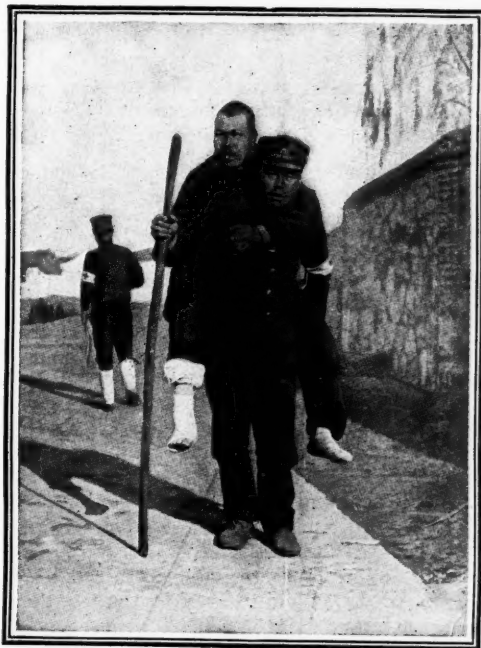
The monetary reforms went on in the meanwhile. Gold loans were made in 1896 and 1897, and the gold standard of the ruble was thus secured. The gold reserve reached over a milliard of rubles. The writer comes to the conclusion that all the reforms of the State Bank were only semi-reforms; that the policy of the bank should consist in concentrating and not in wasting the gold reserve, as has been done in taking out of circulation the small gold coins of five and ten rubles and putting in their place bank bills rather than bills of the treasury; and that the support of industrial institutions and of commercial enterprises should be limited. He further finds that with the entrance of Witte into the ministry of finance, and with the appointment of his successor, Pleske, the technical organization of the bank has much improved. Fine bank buildings have been erected, and the condition of the employees has been improved and their number increased. While formerly the bank officials were considered as governmental bureaucrats, the principle has now been established to a certain extent that the bank employees exist for the public, and not that the public exists for the bank.

## EFFICIENCY OF THE JAPANESE RED CROSS SERVICE.

EUROPEAN journals contain a number of tributes to the efficiency and humanity with which the Japanese hospital corps looks after the sick and wounded, Russian as well as Japanese. The *Monde Illustré* (Paris) contains an illustrated study of the Japanese hospital and Red Cross service, which, it says, is so excellently managed as to surprise Europeans.

The wounded are relieved on the field of battle. They are transported, their wounds dressed, and they are cared for with that solicitude which one finds only in the best-organized sanitary bodies throughout the world. The wounded really receive perfect care. It may well be said that the Japanese Empire has given to the civilized world guarantees that it knows how to act with humanity. . . . The appearance of the wounded of both sides is not so terrible as might be feared. The Japanese arms seem to cause less terrible wounds than might be expected. But there have been some bad injuries with the bayonet.

*Illustration* asserts that, while the battles are waged with the utmost fury, and while the charges of brutality may be true of both sides,



A JAPANESE MEDICAL CORPS ATTENDANT CARRYING A WOUNDED RUSSIAN.



JAPANESE RED CROSS AT WORK.  
(From a Japanese illustration.)

yet, "after a battle and the subsidence of the fever, all evil passions seem to leave, and against the victims there remains no enmity whatsoever." A Japanese hospital attendant, after having quickly dressed the wounds of a disabled Russian, seeing him unable to walk, has been known, in many cases, to lift him kindly to his own back and carry him to the nearest ambulance, where he would receive the best and kindest treatment. We are glad, says this journal, to be able to say that a Russian hospital attendant has done the same by a wounded Japanese. Count Matsukata is president of the Japanese Red Cross Society.

The Japanese people are showing extraordinary interest in this humane side of war. Enormous sums are being freely subscribed to the various ambulance funds, and "the Empress of the Spring" is busying herself with the preparations which are still being actively carried forward in connection with the base hospitals. Her Japanese Majesty, Haruru Ko, long before there was any thought of war, used to visit regularly the Women and Children's Hospital in Tokio, and from time to time the other Houses of Healing. Japanese doctors are noted for their skill in surgery, and many of those who are now at the front studied in the great American medical schools, as well as in Paris and Berlin.

## THE ENGLISH IN TIBET: A RUSSIAN VIEW.

RUSSIA has been caught napping in the Tibet question, is the frank confession of the St. Petersburg editor-statesman, Prince Esper Ukhtomsky.

We Russians are late, he declares, in an article in the *North American Review*.

The English are ready to stretch forth the hand of power to the realm of the Dalai Lama. At the present moment, there can be no doubt that the Calcutta authorities will soon have entered into close relations with the majority of Trans-Himalayan rulers, will open for themselves a free trade route to Lassa, and beyond to interior China, and will forthwith change the entire character of Central Asian politics.

For years, continues Prince Ukhtomsky, English missionaries, merchants, and colonial officials have been slowly but steadily pushing British sovereignty northward from Calcutta into Central Asia. As early as 1876, the English planted their Resident in Khatmandu, the capital of Nepal. Darjeeling and Sikkim were absorbed next, and soon a railroad was built connecting the former city with Calcutta. The borderland between India and Tibet gradually became known. A good road was built through the mountain passes. "Every day the walls of conservatism and the artificial barrier of exclusion were undermined and became ready to fall." The Tibetans wanted to be rid of the Chinese, but distrusted the English. Some of the lamas began to visit Calcutta, only a day's journey from Darjeeling, the fare by rail being only seven rupees (about two dollars). The population is preëminently a commercial one, and is anxious to extend its relations.

The Chinese are no longer able to sell their products in Tibet, because the natives themselves go west for them, finding this much more profitable. Every autumn, more than a thousand Tibetans visit Calcutta for this purpose and stay there for weeks at a time. The road from India to Lassa through Nepal is twice as long and twice as difficult as the way over Jelap-la Pass. From Sikkim, caravans take a week to reach Teshu-Lumpo, and arrive thence at the capital in an even shorter time.

## RUSSIA HAS BEEN WATCHING ENGLAND.

It is largely owing to Russian opposition to British trade-extension farther west, Prince Ukhtomsky believes, that England has sought dominance in Tibet.

The English, owing to the considerable import duties imposed by Russia, no longer find as good a market as before for Indian teas in western Turkestan. Russian merchandise competes quite successfully with British goods in Kashgar. Investigations carried on by Carey regarding the possibility of sending goods from India to the localities to the east of Yarkand met with a neg-

ative result. The deserts there are so inhospitable that no cultivation is practicable. There remains the best and shortest road through the Chumba Valley from Darjeeling. Trade by that route is already of some importance, and promises to grow to considerable proportions. . . . As soon as relations are established, the natives and the English will rapidly understand in what ways they can be profitable and agreeable to each other. Ultimately, of course, the new-comers from the West, from being friends on an equal footing will turn into masters, and with iron will compel acquiescence to their every wish.

English missionaries, we are told, were the vanguards of the English Government.



THE QUESTION OF TIBET.

A French view of English neutrality.

From Grelot (Paris).

It is important to notice that England has always come to the help of the missionaries in Tibet. When they have been oppressed, word has found its way to Calcutta through the Nepalese. In Teshu-Lumpo and Lassa, the people are greatly afraid of the natives of Nepal, and are willing to pay dearly to avoid a contest of arms with the terrible Gurkhas. The English have long understood this peculiarity, and artfully take advantage of it. They have sent Hindus to interior Asia to explore, paying them well for their information. Russia has far larger numbers of people adapted for relations with Tibet, and even now many Buriats live there without breaking their relations with their native land (in Russian Siberia). But Russia has been indifferent to all this. For two centuries our native races have had an opportunity of proving themselves excellent and faithful subjects. Among them are found many, to a large extent Russianized, who are fully qualified and well suited to represent us. Is it not time for Russia at last to take advantage of this circumstance? Is it possible that the first educated Russian traveler will



reach Lassa through Darjeeling, under the protection and by the permission of the English Government?

#### DANGER TO HISTORICAL RELICS ?

The chief danger to Tibet from the present English invasion, however, this Russian statesman believes, is to art and antiquities.

The Tibetan monasteries are exceedingly rich, and form real treasure-houses of ancient culture; they contain religious objects of the highest artistic value, and the rarest literary memorials. If the Sepoys reach Teshu-Lumpo and Lassa, with their fanatical passion for loot, which was so signally exhibited in the recent

Boxer campaign, it is beyond all doubt that the most precious treasures on the altars and in the libraries of the lamas will be in danger. It is impossible even to tell approximately how great an injury may thus be caused to Orientalism, how the solution of many scientific problems may be put off,—problems which are closely bound up with the gradual revelation of the secrets of Tibet. The vandalism which was a disgrace to our age when Peking was recently ransacked and looted will pale before what the English will probably do by the hands of their dusky mercenaries. The temptation will be too great. Only zealous students of this particular department of knowledge could save everything which is rare and worthy of special attention.

### PRUSSIA AND HER POLISH SUBJECTS.

SHORTSIGHTED, foolish, and without a single thing to be said in its defense is Prussia's policy toward the Poles under her banner, is the judgment of Joseph B. Kosciol-Koscielski, a member of the upper house of the Prussian Diet. It is tending to throw the Poles into the arms of Russia, which means that they will surely cause grave trouble for Germany. Mr. Koscielski reviews the history of Polish-Prussian relations in an article in the *National Review*. He scores the Poles for their political ineptitude, and especially for their mistakes in their relations with *Deutschthum* (Germanism). "Even down to the most recent times, Poland's political faults have served the aggrandizement of Prussia." Now Prussia, in her turn, is guilty of political folly which is bound to cost her dear.

#### PRUSSIAN REPRESSION A FAILURE.

The attempt to destroy Polish national life and to root out Polish sentiment by colonizing the Polish provinces with Germans has not succeeded.

In spite of the advantages of position; in spite of unequal weapons; in spite of the three hundred and fifty millions that are to buy up Polish estates; in spite of the newest law, smelling strongly of the Middle Ages, by which the division of large properties is prohibited; in spite of the countless augmentations of pay to officials, and the giving of long credit to German tradesmen; in spite, finally, of the numerous breaches of constitutional law from which in this struggle they do not shrink, and have even ceased to be ashamed of, *Deutschthum* will not prevail against Poles who are fighting for their most sacred possessions, for their hearths and homes, for their language, and for their religion. *Das Deutschthum* is fighting in the east against a vital force, while it is itself in this part of the world an artificial product. What a people creates may live for centuries, what a government invents need not even survive that government. This is a fact overlooked by the members of the present Prussian Government, whose understanding of the hearts of the people has been con-

fused by paragraph-writers, even if they ever have understood them. *Das Deutschthum* will never conquer the whole ground in the east, for such a conquest could not be effected in these modern times by the passing of laws, but only by taking captive the hearts of the people, and the idea of dosing them with paragraphs to a certain extent pharmaceutically prepared is indeed foolish.

#### POLES LEARNING THEIR LESSON.

When the present Kaiser came to the throne, he had pro-Polish sympathies, and what was known as the "neuen kurs" (new policy) promised well for German as well as Pole. But Prussia's "commercial patriots" soon changed all this, and the Poles are learning their lesson.

In the same degree in which the German population of East Prussia is suffering from moral depression grow the capacity and resisting power of the oppressed and neglected Poles. Through the hundred years of persecution, thanks especially to the struggle on economical grounds, the Poles have in a large measure assimilated that thoroughness which formerly characterized the first German immigrants on the ungrateful soil of Brandenburg. The poverty which has overtaken them, or, rather, which has purposely been forced upon them, has made them more laborious and more serious, but also more pliable to the discipline of the idea for which they suffer, and this result may be traced in every fresh generation. Formerly, the German impressed the Pole by his industry, frugality, and strict adherence to duty, a respect which is disappearing more and more, owing to the public preference given to the less estimable specimens of the German character, and with it is also disappearing confidence in the integrity of the administration, and in the impartiality of judicial verdicts. On the other hand, there is a marked increase among the Poles in the effort to become strong by means of industry and thrift, and thus to show a bold front to persecutors. As the Pole has repeatedly convinced himself that his neighbor, the German, is obsequious in his behavior toward the powerful, and brutal and inconsiderate in his dealings with the weak, the desire to be strong, in order to be better treated, grows in intensity. His individuality is encouraged by the very means taken to crush it.

## WHAT IS IMPLIED IN THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

THERE are not wanting Frenchmen who see in the latest Anglo-French treaty another attempt of "perfidious Albion" to humble and injure France. In a long and exhaustive study, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. René Millet traces the relations of France and England for the past thousand years. The military contest between France and England, he says, lasted for six centuries, and ended only with the fall of the great Napoleon. England always had a great advantage,—she could retire within her own boundaries and defend herself by her fleet, while France was always obliged to stand guard upon at least two sides at once. The British policy, he says, consisted in inciting enemies to France on the Continent, and in always keeping up a fleet much superior to that of the French. England detached the Low Countries from France, and robbed her of Canada and the Indies. But, says M. Millet, "we helped the United States to win their independence, and so the score is not so uneven." All through the campaign of Napoleon, says this writer, and even up to the present day, the fundamental maxim of the cabinet of London has been the humbling of France. Considering the relations of the two countries in connection with a number of the accomplishments of international politics, including the reclamation of Egypt, the building of the Suez Canal, and the peaceful conquest of northern Africa, we are told that French inventors, statesmen, and educators have worked, in the end, for other peoples, chiefly the English. Great Britain had no sympathy with France in her struggle with Prussia, and yet she wonders how France could

fail to comfort her in her trials in South Africa. France, he declares, has so frequently acted as the "cat's-paw" for England that the latter has come to regard this as France's proper rôle. The English have so often predicted that France was about to perish because of her wickedness that they almost resent the evidences of life and vigor shown by the French empire in northern Africa and her successful colonies in the far East.

This writer finds many provisions in the Anglo-French treaty which, he believes, are not fair to France, one of the chief being that England stands guard over the navigable portion of the River Niger and the French are denied access to this great river, the sources of which they themselves hold. He also complains of the retention of Gibraltar, and declares that the shade of Nelson still hangs over the French Mediterranean prospects. France, he declares, must have Morocco, in order to "round out" and safeguard her other North African possessions. The British Empire, he points out, in conclusion, is scattered and vast. From time to time, a fragment of the empire breaks away. "Yesterday it was America, to-morrow it may be Australia." France, on the other hand, is a homogeneous, compact territory. With the exception of Indo-China and Madagascar, all her possessions are concentrated in Northwest Africa. "England must go ten thousand miles to New Zealand, but most of our possessions are within twenty-four hours of Marseilles." Two peoples whose domains are so different, and whose vocations are so radically opposite, ought naturally to be on very good terms with each other.

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

WRITING on the Anglo-French agreement, the London correspondent of the *North China Daily News* recently declared that the conclusion of the said agreement would result in the lessening of England's sympathy with Japan, moderating at the same time the ill-feeling which has existed between England and Russia, because, in his opinion, the nature of the new agreement cannot be harmonized with that of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance. Commenting on this opinion, an editorial in the *Kokumin Shimbun* (Tokio) forecasts some of the possible effects which the Anglo-French agree-

ment is likely to have upon the Anglo-Japanese alliance. In recent years, England and France, says the *Kokumin*, have been gradually awaking to the folly of quarreling with each other without any plausible reason, and their governments and peoples have been endeavoring to bring about a better understanding between the two nations. The conclusion of the Anglo-French agreement, it continues, was a natural outcome of the gradual *rapprochement* of the two countries.

As the result of the new agreement, many mooted cases which from time to time disturbed the peaceful

relations of the two powers in various parts of the world have been amicably settled. There is a wide difference between an international agreement and a treaty of alliance. The former aims to settle international trouble in the past, while the latter concerns the future destiny of nations involved in it. Viewed in this wise, the Anglo-French agreement is, in its nature and scope, not dissimilar to the Anglo-Russian agreement, which deals with railroad concessions in China, or to the Russo-Japanese agreement, dwelling upon Korea's relations to the two nations entering into the said agreement. As it is, the Anglo-French agreement has little to do with the grave question of war or peace affecting the contracting parties. On the contrary, the relations of England to Japan, as the English minister at Tokio plainly explained at a recent banquet of the Japan Society, are those of an alliance aimed at the preservation of international peace. This alliance is of the same nature as the Russo-French alliance, or the triangular alliance binding Germany, Austria, and Italy.

#### NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Therefore, the *Kokumin* believes, the new agreement between France and England does not in the least invalidate the principle and purpose of the treaty of alliance between the two island powers. The two are perfectly consistent and in harmony. The diplomatic policy of England in entering into the new agreement with France is in nowise similar to that of Bismarck, who, uniting Germany, Austria, and Italy on the one hand, concluded a secret treaty with Russia on the other. It needs hardly be assured that there is no reason, on the part of Japan, to see any danger to the *entente cordiale* existing between England and Japan on account of the appearance of the new agreement. Moreover, Japan has strong reasons for rejoicing over the inauguration of the Anglo-French agreement. The main purpose of Japan in forming an alli-

ance with England was to maintain the peace of the far East, and also to assist in the promotion of amicable relations between the powers in all parts of the world. The Anglo-French agreement, which has solved by peaceful means some difficult problems that have been long disputed on both sides, has no doubt been a powerful instrumentality for the preservation of peace in Europe.

#### THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

Although it was most unfortunate that peace in the far East was destroyed as the result of the breach of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan, yet it is at least consoling to observe that the new agreement between the two foremost powers of Europe will be of some service in preserving the peace of Europe, with the indirect result of restricting the sphere of the great international conflict now raging in the extreme East. Hence, the Anglo-French agreement is nothing but a powerful auxiliary to the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

As to the popular allegation that the formation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was a strong impetus to the Anglo-French agreement, the *Kokumin* does not express any opinion. No matter what motive moved the two nations toward the conclusion of the new covenant, the *Kokumin* finds no reason whatsoever for speaking against the inauguration of a new institution which will assist in the cultivation of the arts of peace. "Should England and France continue to foster the feeling of enmity," says the *Kokumin*, in conclusion, "there is reason to fear that the pending war in the far East would cease to be a conflict between Russia and Japan alone, but would assume a far gloomier aspect, involving other European powers in the disastrous affair."

### THE MASTER-GENIUS OF THE CONGO.

WHATEVER may be thought of the methods employed by King Leopold of Belgium in his exploitation of the Congo country, the achievements of the past twenty years speak for themselves. Mr. Samuel Phillips Verner, writing in the current number of the *Forum*, describes the immense difficulties under which the resources of the Congo were brought to light and ultimately made to contribute to the treasury of the aged Belgian King. He reminds us that in the early days the lower Congo was called "the white man's grave," because of its well-known unhealthfulness. Great sums of money and many human lives were sacrificed in the construction of the railway. Stanley found that

many of the Congo natives were cannibals, and hostile to the whites. Large districts were ravaged by the Arab slave-traders. In the beginnings of the enterprise, King Leopold had only limited financial backing, and Europe thought that he would have to give up the job for lack of means. In the opinion of Mr. Verner, this would have been the case had it not been for the rubber and ivory. Nobody believed that any commercial success could be won from such untoward conditions. Scientists, indeed, said that the country could never be exploited by white men. The Congo scheme was ridiculed in the comic papers of the day. It was hard to get people of character to go out as pioneers.

## A GREAT "CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY."

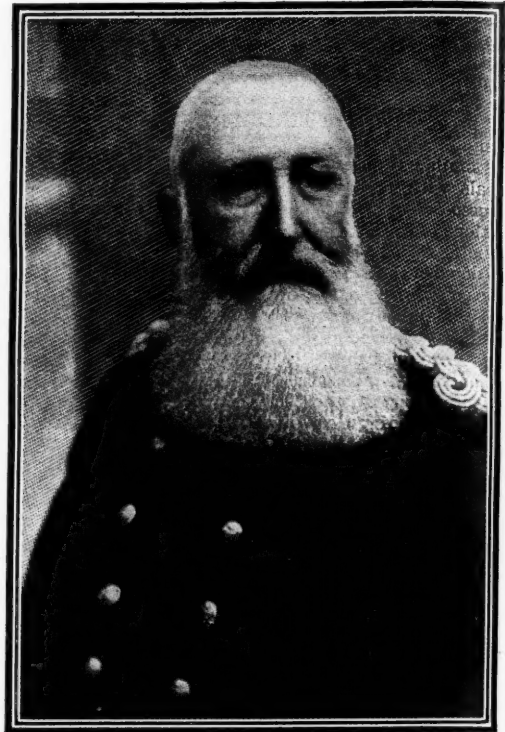
The background, as painted by Mr. Verner, is surely dark enough, but it makes all the more striking the picture that he draws of the final success of the scheme as a commercial venture. Of Leopold's managerial genius, Mr. Verner says:

The King never wavered. He spent his millions like water. He had a faith which looks sublime in the light of the past and of the present. I am no special apologist for the political career of King Leopold; but his dogged tenacity of purpose in the Congo venture must appear to any impartial beholder little short of marvelous. We Americans boast of our kings of finance and captains of industry; but here is a real king who as a monarch of finance and captain of industry puts Rockefeller and Morgan into the shade. Leopold's act of taking over the public domain of the Congo territory makes him absolute master over nearly a million square miles. No parliament controls him, no constitution restricts him. At the lowest value he places on his possessions, he is worth three hundred million dollars in land alone; and when the value of the land in metals and minerals and for trading and other purposes is considered, it is evident that the King of Belgium is the wealthiest individual on the globe. He believed that, for executive purposes, one head was better than many. So he undertook the work with a few expert advisers, with many skilled laborers, but with himself as sole executive manager. He has himself been the board of directors, general manager, president, and financial agent. There has been nothing like it in history. John Smith, Robert Winthrop, Warren Hastings, Cecil Rhodes,—each founded an empire, but did it in person on the spot. King Leopold has done his work without putting a foot on African soil.

## WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED, AND HOW.

Among the positive results accomplished by the government of King Leopold in the Congo country, Mr. Verner enumerates the putting down of the Arab slave trade, the planting of white settlements over the whole state, trading stations, government posts, and missions, the establishment of steamboat lines on the rivers, the building of one railroad and the partial construction of several others, the practical abolition of cannibalism, the starting of coffee and rice plantations, the development of a commerce in the country of ten million dollars a year, and other marks of progress hardly less notable.

On the general plan of administration developed by the central government at Brussels, two general departments of Congo government were organized,—the office at Brussels, with an executive known as the secretary of state, and that at Boma, near the mouth of the Congo, where the colonial governor-general and his subordinate officials have their seat of administration. Next to the King himself, the real head of the government is the secretary of state at Brussels,



LEOPOLD, KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Baron von Eetvelde. After this official, in power, comes the governor-general. The first man to be appointed to this post was General Gordon, who declined the appointment at the last moment to go on the Khartum expedition. In organizing the work of exploration and development, the Belgians divided the country into thirteen administrative districts, with an official entitled "commissaire du district" at the head of each. Under each of these "commissaires" were minor officials. African natives from civilized tribes on the coast were at first depended upon entirely for manual labor and for recruiting private soldiers. But as soon as the natives of any district became tractable under white control, the soldiers were recruited from these partially civilized natives, and were sent away to subjugate and control more distant tribes. The method all along has been to govern one tribe with soldiers recruited from another. The state post may be manned by less than a half-dozen white men, with hundreds of these black soldiers, in the midst of a hostile population.

The charges that have been brought against the Congo government are discussed in this REVIEW for July, 1903.



## THE AUSTRALIAN "LABOR" MINISTRY.

THE destinies of the Australian Commonwealth have been intrusted to a cabinet composed, with a single exception, of members of the Labor party in Parliament. The whole world is interested in seeing how a group of labor leaders, without administrative experience, will acquit themselves in the practical conduct of government. Most of the new cabinet officers were comparatively unknown men, even in Australia, when they were called to their present responsible posts. From the brief biographical sketches which appear in the *Review of Reviews for Australasia*, we learn that the average age of the members is only forty-three years, while in England sixty is the average age at which corresponding rank is attained. The nationalities of the members are as follows: One, the prime minister, is a New Zealander, two are Australian-born, two are Irish, two are Scotch, and one is Welsh. There is not one who was born in England.

Mr. John Christian Watson, the premier, is but thirty-seven years of age. He was born in Valparaiso, where his parents were on a visit, but was only a few months old when they returned to New Zealand. At an early age he began his apprenticeship as a compositor, joining the Typographical Union. When nineteen, he came to Sydney, and joined the composing staff of the *Star*. Then he became president of the Sydney Trades and Labor Council, and president of the Political Labor League of New South Wales. In 1894, he was returned to a New South Wales Parliament, and took the leading place among the Labor members. In 1901, he was returned to the first federal Parliament. He was selected to lead the Labor party in the federal House, and has won golden opinions in that position. He is a born leader of men, and

has rare tact. He overcame the apprehension caused by his youth. He curbed the extremists of his party. Power came to him at once. He seized the advantage of leading a third party between two opponents. It was he, rather than

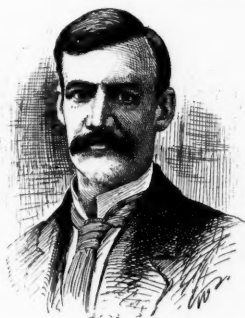


HON. JOHN C. WATSON.

(Prime minister of the Australian Commonwealth.)

Sir Edmund Barton or Mr. Deakin, who decided what should pass and what not. He has read omnivorously. He has never been to England. He is no orator, but an effective speaker. He always knows his facts before launching out about them. Of medium height, he has a pleasant, rather ruddy, face, and a genial manner.

Mr. E. L. Batchelor, minister for home affairs, was minister of education and agriculture and

HON. E. L. BATCHELOR.  
(Minister for home affairs.)HON. W. M. HUGHES.  
(Minister of external affairs.)HON. ANDREW FISHER.  
(Minister for trade and  
customs.)SENATOR DAWSON.  
(Minister for defense.)

postmaster-general in South Australia. He began life as a pupil teacher, but became subsequently engine-fitter in locomotive workshops. He, too, rose through Trades and Labor Council and Labor party to the state Parliament, and next to the federal Parliament.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, minister of external affairs, is a native of Wales, and was for five years a board-school teacher there. Coming to Queensland in 1884, he drove sheep, then worked on coastal boats, and finally followed mechanical trades. He studied law, and was called to the bar of New South Wales eight months ago. He has had great success, especially in the arbitration court. He is the most eloquent speaker in the Labor party, a clever and straight-hitting debater.

Mr. Andrew Fisher, minister for trade and customs, was born in Ayrshire, in 1862, came out to Queensland in 1885, and worked as a miner till 1893. He entered the Queensland Parliament, and subsequently the federal Parliament. It was he who brought down the Deakin government.

Senator Dawson, the new minister for defense, was the first Labor premier in Australia, having filled that office for a few days in Queensland. He was born at Rockhampton, Queensland, in 1863. He has been miner, farmer, and journalist. But for his health he would have been leader of his party in the federal Senate.

Mr. Hugh Mahon, postmaster-general, was born in Ireland, in 1858, had some farming experience in Canada, and became a journalist. He was locked up in Kilmainham Jail without a trial in 1881-82. On his release, he came to Australia for his health, and was connected with many journals. He moved to West Australia, where he now represents Coolgardie in the federal House.

Senator Macgregor, vice-president of the executive council, was born in Argyllshire, in 1848, worked as a gardener, wandered as a laborer, and in 1867 came to South Australia. President of the United Labor party in South Australia, he was returned to the Legislative Council of that colony in 1894. In 1901, he was elected a Senator of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Henry B. Higgins, K.C., attorney-general, is the only member of the new cabinet not a member of the Labor caucus. He was born in



HON. HUGH MAHON.  
(Postmaster-general.)



SENATOR MACGREGOR.  
(Vice-president of the executive council.)



HON. HENRY B. HIGGINS, K.C.

Ireland, in a Wesleyan parsonage, had his schooling in Dublin, studied at Melbourne University, where he graduated M.A., LL.B., taking three scholarships and first-class honors. In 1876, he was called to the Victorian bar. Ten years later, he was admitted to the Inner Temple, London, and since 1887 has become leader of the equity bar in Victoria. He entered the Victorian Parliament in 1894. He was defeated in 1900, "owing to his outspoken condemnation of the treatment of the Boers during the war." He was elected to the federal Parliament for North Melbourne. He is a member of the council of the Melbourne University, and has always taken a great interest in university matters. He contributes to the *Review* an appreciation of the new ministry. He inquires into the secret of the growing strength of the Labor party. Its election address, taken as a whole, is, he says, "sober, moderate, even drab-color." This is his explanation:

The truth is, the orthodox parties have plenty of newspapers, but no policy, while the Labor party has a policy, but no (daily) paper. Perhaps I should say that the orthodox parties have no *distinctive* policy, now that by common consent the tariff issue has gone. Such platform as they have is made up of mere chips from the Labor platform; and they have the chips no larger than they can help. People like something positive, consistent, intelligible—something with the light of the ideal falling on it—something for hope, something even for experiment. They feel that the old parties have managed things badly. They have suffered, they still suffer, much from the miserable borrowing system of the past; and the Labor party is for sound finance and against loans. So they vote Labor.

Mr. Higgins says, "The ideal of the progressive party for Australia is a strong, stalwart, self-respecting race."

The portraits of the Labor ministers convey an impression of sober intelligence and resolute purpose.

## ITALIAN STRICTURES ON POPE PIUS X.

AFTER approving the action of the Holy See in its protests sent to the French Government on account of the "persecution" carried on "against the religious congregations," an anonymous writer in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence) speaks in a different tone of the Papal condemnation of Abbé Loisy and the protest uttered against the visit to Rome of the French president.

With regard to the Loisy affair, what has offended the public conscience is the fact that two books were submitted contemporaneously, one by Harnack, in which established religions were assailed with the utmost violence, the Catholic Church being especially the object of invective. The religions of the day were treated in this work as so many juggling corruptions of genuine Christianity. The work of Loisy, on the other hand, states with singular ability the mission of the Church, and justifies its *raison-d'être*. These two witnesses have stood facing each other at the Papal bar, and the latter has been brusquely caught up by the authoritative judgment of the Church, which has thus passed sentence of condemnation upon its defender. . . . It may be said that since the book of Harnack was written by a Protestant, it did not come within the scope of Papal condemnation. But, while this idea may appeal to the few, it has no influence with the many, who, when they read a book, are more interested in its contents than in its author, whose baptismal creed concerns them but little. They understand the arguments of both books; the one treatise is condemned, and not the other,—this is the fact that the public notices and comprehend.

The writer adds that the Pope might have been justified in specifying and condemning theological errors in Loisy's work. By condemning the whole of it, the Catholic authorities have condemned the pursuit of genuine historic

research, and have announced their preference for legend above authentic history.

## AS TO THE LOUBET VISIT TO ROME.

In speaking of the Pope's action on the visit of President Loubet to the King of Italy, the writer observes that the Pope's protest could only be looked upon as "an empty demonstration."

It could only create a feeling of embarrassment in the kingdom of Italy, and it is quite inconceivable what would be the compensating advantages of an action which must cause a certain annoyance to the other states, if it did not raise a prejudice against the Vatican itself. But the Vatican may look at these things from its own point of view. Of course, in his own house, the Pope has a perfect right to make his own rules, just as he thinks fit, and no one can interfere with him. In accordance with this principle, we can understand his refusing to receive a visitor of the sovereign who has set up his rights in the heart of the old Papal dominion. The superiority which the Pope enjoys from his exalted position as head of the Church might perhaps have enabled him to put aside all such worldly considerations, and if he did not think good to do so, he is perfectly justified in acting according to his own notions of propriety. But that he should presume to lay down the law that no Catholic sovereign should set foot in Rome under the present *régime*, even when most important interests of his country require his presence at the Quirinal,—even when the gravest international complications might result from such sovereign's failure to keep in personal touch with the Italian court,—this is a claim which the public conscience finds it difficult to reconcile with common sense. The world, forsooth, may fall in ruins, so long as Papal susceptibilities are not offended. This is all very fine, but the hazard of such a game far exceeds any profits resulting from it.

## THE LABOR PROBLEM ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

IN the July number of this REVIEW, Col. William C. Gorgas discussed the problem of sanitation at Panama. Closely related to this topic is the question of labor supply for the canal construction works. Those writers who have indulged in speculation on this subject seem to have overestimated the number of laborers that will be required on the canal. It has been stated that as many as 40,000 laborers will be able to find profitable employment on the Isthmus in the work of excavation. This estimate, according to Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., who discusses the matter in the July number of the *North American Review*, is far too large. General Hains was a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and has given much atten-

tion to the work already performed by the new Panama Company, with special reference to the character of labor to be required by our government in prosecuting the work. General Hains reminds us at the outset that the digging of the canal is not to be done by an army of laborers equipped with spades and shovels, but by machines operated on modern methods by steam or electric power. He shows that out of a total of 47 miles of canal, about 35 miles will be excavated chiefly with dredges, requiring but few laborers. With regard to the Culebra Cut, where the heaviest work will have to be done, it appears that only a certain amount of machinery can be employed to advantage on this cut, and that fact will limit the number of employees.

The completion of this cut will determine the time of completing the canal. The other works, such as the Bahia Dam, the locks, and the spillway, need not be hurried so much, as their early completion would not affect the opening of the canal to navigation.

#### HOW MANY MEN WILL BE NEEDED?

In the case of the Chicago Drainage Canal, which is 34 miles long, while the Panama Canal is 47, the maximum number of employees at any one time during construction was about 8,000. General Hains reasons that the ratio of the number of employees to length of canal at Panama will probably not exceed that at Chicago. On the other hand, it is more probable that it will be less, because of the proportionately larger amount of work that can be done with dredges. Up to the time of the transfer of the Panama property to the United States, the company was employing about 700 men, who removed less than 700,000 cubic yards a year; but their appliances were not well adapted to the work. With modern appliances and the same number of men, General Hains thinks that the output ought to be more than doubled. His estimate of excavation with good machinery is 10 cubic yards per day per man. At that rate, the employment of 2,000 men on the Culebra Cut would effect an output of 6,000,000 cubic yards per year, which would complete the cut in about seven years.

To cite another American engineering work, the greatest number of men ever employed at one time on the Sault Ste. Marie lock, the largest lock ever built, was about 760. That was only for a short period, when the masonry work was being pushed with the greatest energy. During the seven years consumed in the construction of this lock, the average number of men employed was not more than 300. During the two years 1892 and 1893, when the greatest number was employed, the average for the working months, from May to December inclusive, was only 500 men. Allowing double that number on the three locks of the Panama Canal, there would be 3,000 men required on lock construction. Altogether, the entire work, according to General Hains, would probably not require more than 8,000 men; but if this should be increased by 25 per cent., the total number would be only 10,000, and this he regards as a liberal estimate.

#### DIRECT EMPLOYMENT VERSUS THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

General Hains considers some of the advantages and disadvantages of the contract system. While he admits that there are some advantages in letting the work to a single firm or syndicate rather than to a number of firms, he shows

that there are serious disadvantages in such a method, chief of which is the natural tendency to increase the cost of the work. The construction of the canal calls for many classes of work requiring men specially skilled in each; and, if a single firm had the contract, it would sublet the special classes, the result being that the Government would have to pay the profit to the sub-contractor and also to the principal. The preferable system, in General Hains' opinion, would be the letting of the work to a number of smaller contractors. This was the method employed on the Chicago Drainage Canal. But in view of enforcing sanitary regulations on the Isthmus, he argues that the best method for the Government to pursue is to employ its own labor and purchase the machinery by contract. In the present case, since the work on the canal is a new one, it will require new tools and new machinery. Contractors would have no advantage over the Government in securing good machinery, while it is believed that the United States can secure labor on the Isthmus at lower rates than any contractor. General Hains cites several examples of recent engineering works as prosecuted by our government to show that government work may be done more cheaply than work by contract.

#### THE AMERICAN NEGRO PREFERRED.

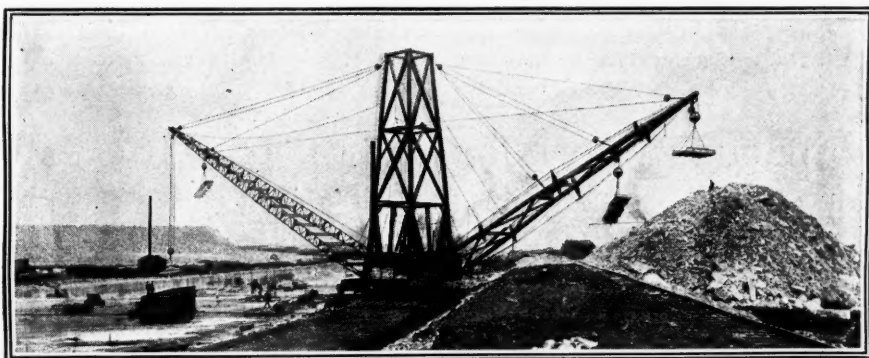
In reply to the question, Where will the labor come from? General Hains asserts that white labor from the United States, except in the mechanical trades, is out of the question. The number of laborers of any color or kind now on the Isthmus is small, and the quality poor. Possibly 1,500 or 2,000 Jamaica negroes could be obtained, but the native population is wholly unavailable. The Panama Canal Company tried Chinese coolies and negroes imported direct from Africa, but neither class of laborers gave satisfaction. Disease carried off many from both classes, and rendered others helpless. The solution proposed by General Hains is to procure the laborers from the United States. The Southern negro, accustomed to the warm climate of our Southern States, would, it is believed, furnish an excellent class of labor for the Isthmus. It will, however, be necessary to employ a number of men skilled in mechanical trades, and these must be chiefly, if not altogether, white men. But these white mechanics need not make a long stay on the Isthmus. General Hains recommends that the ordinary laborers be divided into two classes, with a slight difference in pay to encourage industry and attention to duty. They should agree to work for two years, unless sooner discharged. They



should be quartered in buildings provided by the Government, and supplied with wholesome food and a certain amount of cotton working-clothes and medical attendance. At the end of two years' creditable service, they should be entitled to discharge and transportation back to the place at which they were recruited. In order to insure the employment of men physically and mentally sound and fitted for the work, an examination should be required, no less rigid than that for enlisting men for the army. Similar but less stringent rules should apply to mechanics, clerks, draughtsmen, overseers, and so forth. The men should be divided into squads, with a master-laborer or master-mechanic for each, ac-

rounded boulders; sloppy muck, and a natural cement called "conglomerate," which sent several contractors into bankruptcy and half a dozen engineers to the verge of insanity. Every mile presented new problems in the excavation and handling of material. And they were solved, not by engineers, but by the contractors, whose originality in planning and superb audacity in execution made the Chicago Drainage Canal the center of attraction of the engineering world for many years.

Engineers who are acquainted with the Isthmian situation predict that several of the devices found so effective in constructing the Drainage Canal will be employed on the Panama work, especially the Lidgerwood cableways, and the dumping apparatus devised by Mr. Locker, a Drainage Canal contractor, and the movable in-



HIGH-POWER DERRICK USED IN CHANNEL EXCAVATION.

ording to the class of men that compose it. It will be seen that such an organization would not be practicable under the contract system, its main idea being to secure absolute control by the officers for all purposes of work, similar to the organization of an army.

#### Engineering Devices Likely to Be Employed.

In the *Technical World*, published by the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Mr. Malcolm McDowell gives a brief description of some of the machinery and methods that will be employed in cutting the Panama Canal. This writer refers to some of the difficulties encountered in the cutting of the Chicago Drainage Canal, the main channel of which is about 28 miles long, of which 9 miles are in solid rock. Over 12,000,000 cubic yards of solid rock, and nearly 30,000,000 cubic yards of the so-called "glacial drift," were excavated and heaped up on both sides of the channel. No excavation, says this writer, of such length, has revealed a more heterogeneous aggregation of solid matter.

There were hard rock and soft rock; hard clay which had to be blasted, and obdurate dirt full of huge, ice-

cline of the type constructed by Mr. Heidenreich, another Drainage Canal contractor. The cableway is a suspension bridge formed of a steel cable  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter stretched between two towers, one on each side of the cut. In the construction of the Drainage Canal, the towers were reared on great trucks, whose heavy wheels ran on tracks laid parallel to the channel. These towers were 700 feet apart; one was 93 feet high; the other, 73 feet high, the whole apparatus moving forward with the advance of the work. On a platform under the taller tower were the engines, boiler, dynamo, and other machinery. On a steel cable bridge traveled the cable carriage that carried the pulley wheels and the sheaves of the tackle which raised the loaded "skip"—an immense steel box—from the bottom of the channel. The engineer in the power-house on the platform controlled the movements of this "skip," and he received signals given by a boy with an electric push-button, which enabled him to adjust the direction and speed of the "skip" so nicely that he could lift it, run it to the "spoil bank," dump it, and return it with amazing accuracy and celerity. Every

"skip" carried 90 cubic feet of material, and traveled along the cableway at the rate of 1,000 feet a minute.

"Channeling" is done in connection with air or steam drills which drive holes a few feet apart across the work, from one side to the other. Dynamite cartridges are placed in the holes, and are exploded by electricity. The effect is to blow forward a cross-section of the work.

Here is a picture of the future operations at Panama as it presents itself to the American engineer's imagination :

When the Panama work is well under way, the great cut will be cobwebbed overhead with the taut cableways ; its sides will be alive with cars racing up and down the latticed incline ; and the grunts and groans of a hundred great steam shovels will be the double bass of the industrial chorus, in which the merry chuckle of rock drills, the hissing of escaping air and steam,

the humming of pulleys and sheaves, the snorting and puffing of the little engines pushing pneumatic dump cars, and the ringing of the channeling machines' broad chisels will keep time to the beat of the salvos of explosions when the dynamite "lets go."

It should be borne in mind that up to the present time the constructive work on the Isthmus has followed the methods used in the excavations of the Suez Canal, a generation ago. Now that the work is under American auspices, there will be an unequaled opportunity to compare closely the methods of American and European engineers. Not only will American methods be employed, but the execution of the work will be largely in the hands of Western men, as is foreshadowed by the appointment of John F. Wallace, of the Illinois Central Railroad, as chief engineer of the canal.

## SOME CHILEAN OPINION ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

WILL the construction of the Panama Canal benefit or injure Chile ? This is the only question which ought to concern the country, declares the *Heraldo* (Valparaiso), in reply to inquiries as to the Chilean attitude toward the loss of Colombia, the independence of Panama, and the relations of the United States Government to South America in general. Some have claimed that the opening of the canal cannot benefit Chile. In reply, the *Heraldo* says :

*Via Panama*, Valparaiso will be much closer than by the Straits of Magellan to New York, Liverpool, Hamburg, and Marseilles, which of itself is a material advantage. And there is the example of Central Africa. Did the opening of the Suez Canal retard the progress of that important region of the world ? The Panama Canal will considerably increase the commercial movement of the South Pacific, and Chile possesses one-half of the American coast on that ocean. Back of the northern coast of Chile there is, moreover, a country called Bolivia. This country will be one of the greatest markets of the United States as soon as the canal is built. A railway which would join a Chilean port in the north, —Iquique, for example,—with the heart of Bolivia, would it not be a source of wealth for those regions of the country ? And back of Chile there are yet the provinces in the Argentine Republic which formerly received their supplies from Chile. Would not one or more trans-Andean railways once more create that same state of things, taking into consideration the distance between those provinces and the Atlantic ? Does there not exist in front of Chile an island, a continent called Australia, to which these same trans-Andean lines of communication would make Europe closer by two or three days ? And the longitudinal railway to Tarapaca, which, awaiting the trans-American railway, will make Buenos Ayres closer to the Pacific, that new center of the world. Would not this be a great element of wealth and progress to Chile ?

### CHILE MUST GET READY.

In order that the canal may be of the greatest possible benefit to Chile, this Valparaiso journal insists that better government for the entire country is necessary, besides the following economic and industrial improvements :

A railway from Iquique, or some other northern port, to Bolivia ; two trans-Andean railways at least ; a longitudinal railway to Tarapaca ; good ports, provided with the necessary equipment to satisfy the demands of commerce ; transversal railways which, with prompt and cheap service, may place our agricultural products on the coast, in order to enable us to compete with similar products of the United States in Peru and Bolivia, at least ; a national merchant marine offering cheap freights ; a *darsena* (breakwater) and other works that may give Valparaiso the name of being the first port of the South Pacific.

The *Mercurio* (Valparaiso), perhaps the most influential newspaper in Chile, in an editorial written before Chilean recognition of Panama, considers the entire subject of South American-European relations, and wonders whether Germany has really thought seriously of acceding to the alleged request of Colombia to establish a protectorate over that country. The writer is inclined to doubt it. He wishes there could be some counterbalance to the increasing influence of North America in South American affairs.

It is hard to think that the intervention of the United States remains as it is, without counterbalance, and that the futures of the young and weak republics of this continent are subject to the commercial interests of the great North American republic. But the events at Panama make us fear that we are approaching that situation.

## BRIDGING THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

THE old problem of how to secure the passage of freight between France and England without breaking bulk is discussed in the first June number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by M. Lenthéric. Should it be done, he asks, by means of a ferry, or a bridge, or a tunnel? Practically,—partly for strategic reasons, partly owing to the difficult problem of ventilation,—the tunnel scheme, he says, may be disregarded. The idea of a gigantic ferryboat which would take trains laden with goods and passengers is fascinating, but would present innumerable difficulties in bad weather. It would, doubtless, be impossible to maintain a regular service throughout the year.

## DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

Some think that the most rational solution would be a bridge. The geological investigations made originally with a view to a tunnel have shown that the bed of the channel would form a firm support for the piers of a gigantic bridge. In 1870, a bridge was projected of 340 piers, but mariners of all nations were so horrified at the idea of these 340 dangers to navigation that the scheme was dropped. In the interval, the Forth Bridge and the two Brooklyn bridges have been built, and a fresh study of the problem has reduced the number of piers to 121. These would be placed at a distance of about 400 to 500 yards from one another, and it is argued that they would really facilitate navigation, the various arches being allotted to

the passage of ships according to their destination. The objection that the bridge would become a terrible danger to navigation in the thick fogs which frequently envelop the channel, M. Lenthéric meets by the suggestion that it would be easy to establish on the bridge itself fog horns, combined with lighthouses, which would be sufficient to prevent any vessel being dashed against the piers. Indeed, in the financial estimates of the bridge the sum of \$2,000,000 is allotted for this purpose, and \$100,000 for the lighthouse staff. The total cost is estimated at \$170,000,000, which would include the cost of connections with the existing railways on both sides of the channel.

## THE "SEA RAILWAY" SCHEME.

The writer, however, evidently favors the idea of a gigantic set of rails running literally just above the surface of the water, like the sea railway opened some time ago at Brighton, to take pleasure-seekers to Rottingdean. The same system, which works exceedingly well, is to be seen in full working order between St. Malo and St. Servan. This would be very much more economical than, for instance, the suggested bridge. But it is feared that the action of the water on the iron supports would in a short time bring about great difficulties and possible frightful risk of accidents. But the whole question of iron under water may be solved at any moment, and when that day comes the horrors of a channel passage will be over forever.

## THE MAN WHO STAMPED OUT YELLOW FEVER.

A TRIBUTE to the late Dr. Walter Reed, the American officer whose experiments in Cuba, four years ago, resulted in the complete extermination of yellow fever in Havana, appears in the July number of the *Popular Science Monthly*. Major Walter D. McCaw, the writer of this sketch of his late colleague, describes the arrangements by which Major Reed's commission obtained infected mosquitoes; and by a series of experiments which resulted in the death of one of their number, Dr. Lazear, determined once for all the fact that yellow fever is communicated by insects, and not by soiled clothing or other articles, as had been formerly believed. A mosquito-proof building was divided into two compartments; infected mosquitoes were liberated on one side only. A non-immune entered and remained long enough to

be bitten several times. He was attacked by yellow fever; while two men in the other compartment did not acquire the disease, although sleeping there thirteen nights. The conclusions of these investigators are as follows:

1. The specific agent in the causation of yellow fever exists in the blood of a patient for the first three days of his attack, after which time he ceases to be a menace to the health of others.
2. A mosquito of a single species, *Stegomyia fasciata*, ingesting the blood of a patient during this infective period, is powerless to convey the disease to another person by its bite until about twelve days have elapsed, but can do so thereafter for an indefinite period, probably during the remainder of its life.
3. The disease cannot in nature be spread in any other way than by the bite of the previously infected *Stegomyia*. Articles used and soiled by patients do not carry infection.

## HOW THE PLAGUE WAS BANISHED FROM HAVANA.

These conclusions were at once put to the test by the sanitary authorities of Havana, where, for nearly a century and a half, yellow fever had never failed to appear annually. Under the direction of the chief sanitary officer in Havana, Major William C. Gorgas, of the Medical Department, U.S.A., steps were taken to eradicate the disease. Cases of yellow fever were required to be reported as promptly as possible, the patient was rigidly isolated, all the rooms of the building and neighboring houses were fumigated to destroy the mosquitoes present. Window and door screens were put up, and after the death or recovery of the patient, his room was fumigated and every mosquito destroyed. Everything possible was done to diminish the spread of mosquitoes by draining standing water, where they had their breeding-places, screening tanks and vessels, and using petroleum on water that

could not be drained. These measures were put in effect during February, 1901. By the following September the last case of yellow fever originated in Havana, and since that time the city has been entirely exempt. In concluding his article, Major McCaw reminds us of the great value of Dr. Reed's services to our own country, which has been invaded ninety times by yellow fever, and, until within a few years, has been in almost continual peril of such an invasion. The cities of New Orleans, Memphis, Charleston, Galveston, Portsmouth, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and many smaller towns have been swept by the disease. The epidemic of 1853 cost New Orleans eight thousand lives. In the one epidemic of 1878, it is estimated that the financial loss to the United States amounted to more than \$15,000,000. The researches of Dr. Reed have taught us how to avert the recurrence of this deadliest of American plagues.

## HAWTHORNE, A CENTURY AFTER HIS BIRTH.

AN emperor of elves,—an Oberon whose reign began at the twilight hour and who abdicated at the first cockcrow. Such was Nathaniel Hawthorne, in the characterization of Benjamin de Casseres, who contributes to the *Critic* a study of the author in a symposium called forth by the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of his birth.

He was a giant, but a giant leashed in cobwebs. He was a thinker whose thoughts were always at half-mast for the sorrows that sucked at his heart. He was exquisitely aware of a Conscience. He knew that the supernatural could alone explain the normal, that the exceptional housed all the laws that governed ordinary occurrences plus an explanation, which if it did not explain gave us something better—another mystery. "The Scarlet Letter" is the romance of pain; "The House of the Seven Gables" is the romance of crime; "The Marble Faun" the romance of penitential despair.

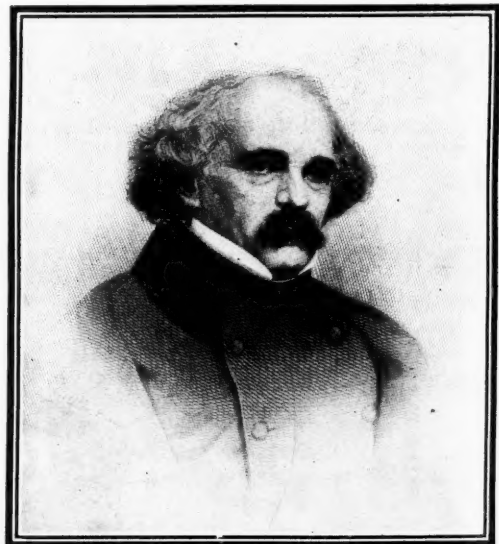
There is a phantom touch in all his pages, continues Mr. de Casseres.

He lacked the sense of reality—the sure test of spirituality. Long, shadowy files sweep up from out the unconscious and form black processions across the earth. That is life. It is the phantom lock-step. These shadows come and go, making frenzied comic gestures. They whisper hoarsely each to the other—and this they call history.

In characterizing Hawthorne's genius, this writer declares that he was utterly unlike his fellows.

Genius treads far from that bellowing sphinx called civilization. The nineteenth century was a coarse melo-

drama written by the devil for the delectation of the blasé gods. By ignoring it utterly, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Walter Pater became its greatest critics.



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Civilization at best is a peddler dressed up to look like a monarch.

But Hawthorne's shadowy creations are immortal.



Hester Prynne, Arthur Dimmesdale, Clifford Pyncheon, Miriam, Donatello, shall outlive in shadowy immortality the flesh-and-blood beings that mimic their ways here below, and the turrets and spires of our civilization shall long be gangrened in the muds of oblivion when the shadow-makers that have gone shall still with potent rod smite the souls of generations unborn, and from them, as from us, shall burst the fountains of exalted wonder.

#### An English Criticism of "The Marble Faun."

While Hawthorne's New England stories were marvelous successes, he really failed in Rome, says Francis Gribble, who writes in the same magazine on "Hawthorne from an English Point of View." Speaking of "The Marble Faun," which was published in England under the title of "The Transformation," Mr. Gribble says:

The descriptions are always delightful, and the symbolism is often charming, even when it is not very easy to understand. . . . Critics have found "Transformation" unsatisfactory for several reasons; but one reason may suffice, since it includes all the others. Rome was too vast, and various, and rich in points of interest to yield any response to methods which had succeeded admirably in New England, where all life was prosaic and the storied past was only a thing of yesterday. . . . In the New England stories, these devices of romance, mystery, and melodrama could be effective. There was nothing in real life to compete with them. They illuminated the dark places, and contrasted with the dreary common round. But in Rome, the realities were themselves romantic, and neither the mysterious parentage of Hawthorne's Jewess nor the dark secret of his denizen of the catacombs could, in comparison with them, seem either interesting or important. They suggest stage thunder while a real thunder-storm is raging, a display of fireworks in the sunlight, a dime novel bound up with a poem. The suspicion of that fact also seems to have stolen over Hawthorne while he was writing. For his mysteries differ from the usual mysteries of fiction in one remarkable particular. They are left unsolved, for all the world as if their inventor had grown ashamed of them.

We may take it, therefore, that Hawthorne failed in Rome. But his success in New England was so splen-

did that he could afford the failure. One hundred years after his birth, on the Fourth of July, 1904, he still remains the greatest and most typical man of letters that New England has produced; not, perhaps, the greatest painter of his country's manners, but—what is of higher import—the greatest interpreter of its spirit.

#### The "Hamlet" of American Literature.

One figure who stands in a sort of involuntary isolation, in the best-known and best-loved circle of our American writers,—this is Hawthorne, with many resemblances to Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, says Bliss Perry, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in an article which was delivered as an address at Bowdoin College in commemoration of Hawthorne.

He died but forty years ago, and many living men and women remember him with strange vividness. Yet he remains, after all, a man apart. Mystery gathers about him, even while the annalists and the critics are striving to make his portrait clear. Certain characteristics of Hawthorne are, of course, indisputable, and it is not fantastic to add that some of these qualities bear a curious resemblance to those of that very *Prince of Denmark* who seems more real to us than do most living men. Hawthorne was a gentleman; in body the mold of form, and graced with a noble mind. Like *Hamlet*, he loved to discourse with unlettered people, with wandering artists, with local humorists, although without ever losing his own dignity and inviolable reserve. He had irony for the pretentious, kindness for the simple-hearted, merciless wit for the fools. He liked to speculate about men and women, about temptation and sin and punishment; but he remained, like *Hamlet*, clear-sighted enough to distinguish between the thing in itself and the thing as it appeared to him in his solitude and melancholy. His closest friends, like Horatio Bridge and W. D. Ticknor, were men of marked justice and sanity of mind,—of the true *Horatio* type. Hawthorne was capable, if need be, of passionate and swift action, for all his gentleness and exquisite courtesy of demeanor. Toward the last, he had, like *Hamlet*, his forebodings,—“such a kind of gain-giving, as would perhaps trouble a woman;” and he died, like *Hamlet*, in silence, conscious of an unfinished task.

### THE GEORGE SAND CENTENARY.

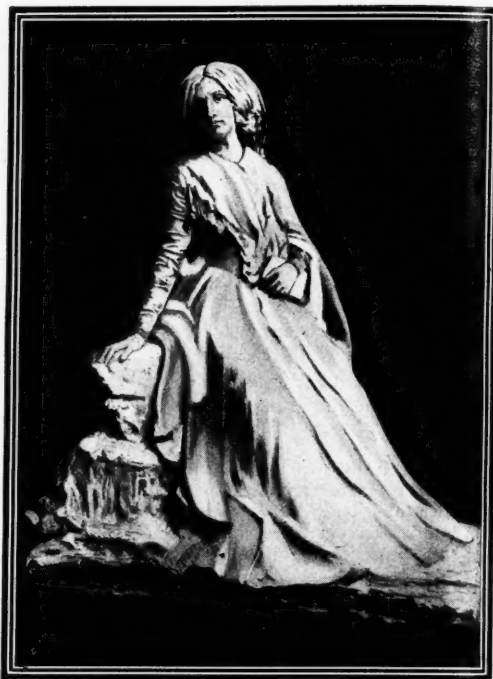
THE one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Sand was celebrated in Paris on July 1. A statue by the well-known French sculptor, Sicard, was unveiled in the garden of the Luxembourg, and at the Comédie Française the famous "François le Champi" was rendered. The statue is a government enterprise, and represents, not the middle-aged French authoress and woman of the world, but a young, beautiful, romantic woman,—George Sand when she came

to Paris, in 1831. *L'Illustration*, in an appreciation of George Sand, says of this time:

She was fleeing from her husband; and, several years afterward, she obtained her liberty. But her first novels give voice to those sufferings which she underwent in her married life. She has branded the egoism and awkwardness of certain husbands. She has created the type of the woman who is not understood, which all literature abused so much until Flaubert rendered it justice in his "Madame Bovary." But the revolt of George Sand was sincere and justified. In demanding more

independence for women, in attacking the hypocrisy of the world, she opened the way for such writers as Alexandre Dumas,  *fils*, or Paul Hervieu. Her generosity in the defense of her sisters knew no bounds. Herself independent, she took up the cause of all the oppressed. She saw too clearly all the natural and social inequalities to remain unmoved.

Jules Claretie, writing in *L'Écho des Deux Mondes* (the French literary semi-monthly published at the University of Chicago), declares that M. Sicard's statue is remarkably well done and expresses the character of the woman much better than any of our pictures of her later in life. She was a poet and a heroine, he says—a dreamer of happiness. M. Claretie finds the influence of Russian literature strongly evident in her work. He traces the influence of Dostoyevski especially. He is also sure that Madame Sand was a diligent reader and a devoted disciple of Jean Jacques Rousseau. "An artist she was also, a landscape painter and poet, but, above all, human; a woman among women, with the robust nature of a man, and yet a depth of maternal possibilities like the earth itself, which she loved." The daily newspaper *Figaro* is publishing in a series the hitherto unedited letters of George Sand, which is announced to appear in book form in Brussels in a few weeks. The love-letters of Alfred de Musset to Madame Sand are remarkable for their passion and poetic expression, even when their author is considered. *Blanco y Negro*, of Madrid, asserts there is no



STATUE OF GEORGE SAND BY THE FRENCH SCULPTOR, SICARD.

doubt that George Sand is the greatest French writer after Balzac.

## THE LOSS TO LITERATURE BY THE TURIN LIBRARY FIRE.

THE universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, have sent their condolences, couched in choice Latin, to the University of Turin on the losses by the recent library fire. Similar messages have been received from the authorities of the British Museum, London, and the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. According to Paolo Boselli, writing in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), the principal details of the damage done are as follows:

There are forty-one sections of printed books in the National Library at Turin, containing about three hundred thousand volumes. Nine sections were burned out; their contents consisted of 31,511 volumes, of which only 6,800 remained. The loss of the 23,711 volumes is less deplorable for the number than for the value of the works consumed. The greatest damage was done in the five sections which were very rich in works of philosophy, pedagogy, and educational treatises, consisting of 5,689 volumes, of which only 176 were saved. Of the complete works of eminent literary men, most of them being in the shape of letters, only 105 volumes remain

out of the original 4,939. The law section was very remarkable, with its 4,157 volumes, of which 525 have been preserved. The linguistic section consists to-day of 551 works, while 3,239 have perished by fire. The philological section has lost 2,290 works, and has saved 656 only. Of the precious Aldines, out of 700 volumes only 150 remain. All the archives of the library went up in flames. All the memoirs and annotations upon the manuscripts of the library which were destined for future publication have perished. The fire destroyed entirely the topographical inventory of manuscripts compiled by B. Peyron, with the supplement of Frati, containing in all a register of 500 Latin, Italian, and French manuscripts not included in the catalogue.

### LOSS OF PRECIOUS MANUSCRIPTS.

It is impossible to fix exactly the number of manuscripts stored in the library previous to the fire, but they are roughly reckoned at some forty-five hundred. The greatest damage was done among the Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Italian manuscripts. From the room which con-

tained the most precious documents, among the remains which did not entirely perish in the flames there were rescued random pages and many volumes partially consumed.

Almost all the Hebrew manuscripts were burned, only 40 remaining out of the 111 Oriental, Arabic, and Turkish works registered by Nallino. Less damage has been suffered by the Greek manuscripts, although there is no single one of them but has been more or less injured by the effects of fire or water. Not more than half of them have entirely survived the disaster. Probably the original number was 406, of which it is hoped that 177 may be restored from the scattered fragments. All the parchments seem to have escaped destruction, and among them that famous Codex of Theodoret's Commentary on the Minor Prophets, whose illuminations are so justly renowned. This literary monument had previously survived, unhurt, the fire of 1667. But the Greek Hymnary commented on by Cardinal Pitri and by Krumbacher seems to have been consumed, and the Greek Psalter of the eighth century has been almost destroyed; the Greek Diplomariat has also perished. Passini has enumerated in the Turin collection 1,291 Latin manuscripts. From the calculation of Frati, they can be safely enumerated as 2,475.

In the list of works surviving the fire there are 1,350 Latin manuscripts, but it is probable

that by further search and the restoration of what remains other parchment manuscripts of this class more or less complete may come to light.

The most terrible havoc was wrought among manuscripts, 172 in number, in the French language, registered by Passini, which were of the first rank, both as regards the beauty of their text and their illuminated decoration, including the books of Charles V., Charles VI., Philip, and the Bastard of Burgundy, which for their singular rarity had been celebrated, studied, and imitated by the foremost writers and artists. Among the artistic manuscripts of which a wretched morsel only survives is the *Heures de Turin*. The manuscript of *Historia Augusta*, illuminated by Pisanello and Pasti, survives in a most ruinous condition. The illuminated missal of Cardinal Rosselli, a Spanish work of the fourteenth century, is but slightly injured. The collection of Romances of Chivalry has suffered much from the fire, and many masterpieces of illumination have perished. Numerous works dealing with the history of Savoy have been reduced to ashes, and the glory of the library, the French Department, with its important and exquisite examples of illumination, contains nothing but a heap of half-consumed fragments, from among which it is to be hoped something will be rescued by the restoration of experts.

## WHAT CONSTITUTES A MUSICAL NATION?

**T**WENTY-FIVE years ago, Rubinstein wrote in his autobiography:

The relative knowledge of music among Germans, French, and English, stated arithmetically, would be somewhat as follows: Of the German people, at least 50 per cent. understand music; of the French, not more than 16 per cent.; while among the English, not more than 2 per cent. can be found who have any knowledge of music. Even Americans have a higher appreciation of music than the English. . . . In America, we find a little more music than in England. . . . But it is only in Germany than one learns to what noble heights it may attain. In France, music has a special part assigned to it, is in a prosperous condition and well appreciated, but its recognition is far different from that given it in Germany. In no other land do we find the real merit of musical compositions so quickly discerned and accurately valued as in Germany.

Commenting on these statements, and on the fact that they are approximately true to-day, Henry C. Lahee, writing in the *Musician*, observes that the folk-song counts for but little without the skill of the composer and his art in making a theme of the song. As to German musical culture to-day, Mr. Lahee says: "There are probably just as many absolutely unmusical people in Germany as in any other nation, but of those who are musical a greater proportion have been able to secure some degree of musical education than in any other nation."

### CAN MUSICAL APPRECIATION BE ACQUIRED?

A foundation for musical appreciation, in the form of a national musical education, is absolutely necessary, continues Mr. Lahee, if there is to be a discernment of the real merit of musical compositions.

Music is often spoken of as a language. We should laugh at the idea of discerning the merit of a literary composition without a knowledge of the grammar of that language, and it is difficult to understand how people can pretend to appreciate music without some knowledge of its grammar. And yet that is what we find every day. The way in which this nation, which contains all the necessary elements, can become a musical nation is by giving every boy and every girl an opportunity to learn something of the grammar of music.

There is a movement on foot to establish elementary harmony as an elective study in the public schools, he reminds us, and this project formed an important subject of discussion at the convention of the Music Teachers' National Association recently held at Asheville, N. C. "It is the most important movement in musical education since the introduction of singing into the public schools, some seventy years ago."

It is the greatest mistake to imagine that playing the piano, or some other instrument, or singing, makes

a person musical in the best sense. It is certainly not musical education, for the word education stands for something much broader and much deeper. A knowledge of harmony freely given to those who wish to take advantage of the privilege would help wonderfully to develop a musically appreciative nation. In fact, it seems that to fill in at the top by importing great artists and giving symphony concerts to audiences inca-

pable of fully appreciating the works is very much like trying to put a mountain-peak on stilts. The mountain-peak needs a good foundation on which to rest. The concerts will be confined to few localities and to those who have the most money until the nation generally is educated to a degree of appreciation which will bring good music into greater demand and make it accessible to the masses.

## THE SONG OF THE THRUSH.

ONE of the most interesting papers of its kind that has recently appeared in any American magazine is Mr. Theodore Clarke Smith's article entitled "Song-Forms of the Thrush," in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June. In this article, Mr. Smith gives the results of his observations among various types of thrushes in the New England States and Canada.

To record with exactitude the notes of the singers, is not an easy matter; but after a number of experiments with the pitch-pipe, the writer was finally enabled to record a number of song-forms which he heard in Ohio, Massachusetts, and Quebec. Many of the wood-thrushes, he says, use only three or four phrases, and only a few have five or six. The first, here reproduced,



SONG OF THE RAVINE WOOD-THRUSH.

is a typical example of a song with four phrases. It is described as the song of the ravine wood-thrush, and the writer explains:

Of course, it does not pretend to give the actual sounds, or to enable one unfamiliar with the bird to reproduce the song, for the timbre—the unique, individual wood-thrush voice—is not to be hinted at by such means. All it does is to symbolize roughly the tones of the musical scale to which the thrush approximated.

It was more difficult, the writer says, to study the songs of the hermit-thrushes, because these birds are not only much shyer than the wood-thrushes, but are more restless, and though they will sing with untiring persistence for an hour and more at a stretch, and at all times of the day, they often change from tree to tree while in song. Then, also, they are not gregarious, as the wood-thrushes are, and to get acquainted with them meant tramping through wide stretches of pastures and forests or rowing many miles along the shores of lakes.

Each hermit-thrush which the writer heard seems to have from eight to eleven separate phrases, and these, unlike the figures of the wood-thrush, are in several different keys, and all approximately of the same form. The typical hermit-thrush theme is described as consisting of a long opening note, followed by two or more groups of rapid notes higher on the scale; each of the phrases is similar in form, the only difference being that each begins on a different note, which, however, is invariably deliberate, loud, and penetrating, and therefore easy to determine with the pitch-pipe.

As an example of the song of a hermit-thrush, that described as the song of the camp-thrush is here reproduced. Mr. Smith says, in reference to it:

The contrast in form between this and the wood-thrush's song is obvious. Instead of from three to five unlike phrases forming part of a broken melody, there are nine phrases, all similar in form, not melodic, but thematic, in character.



THE CAMP HERMIT-THRUSH.

Mr. Smith sums up by saying that beneath an apparently haphazard utterance he found clear signs of permanent preferences in each bird.

Like the wood-thrush, the hermit tried to produce continued variety, without repetition of phrases near the same pitch, and without violent contrasts. It will be seen that most of the sequences are in related keys, and when the bird varies from flats to sharps the change is made easy by the form.



The contrasts of pitch were aided by those of timbre. The lowest phrases were generally round and hollow, not very loud, but exquisitely finished in delivery, uttered with deliberation and spirit, clear and rich, after pauses even longer than the wood-thrush's.

On one memorable occasion, five singers of the two species sang in full voice not over fifty yards apart; and, while I drank in the sounds, it seemed to me that the superior beauty of the wood-thrush's best tones were undeniable. . . . But in song-form, in execution, and in general effect the contrast was undeniably, it

seemed to me, in favor of the hermit-thrush. His long opening note in each phrase swelled gradually, the first group of rapid notes came louder, like a sparkling shower, and the next one diminished, fading away into a silvery whisper. When the two sang together, the wood-thrush's phrases seemed beautiful, but fragmentary.

Through the liquid notes of the wood-thrush, the steady, swinging phrases of the hermit-thrush pierced their way, now high and clear, now long and ringing, always individual, strong, delicate, and aspiring. He was the master artist of the northern woods.

## JOHN BURROUGHS ON ANIMAL INSTINCT.

THE problem that has so persistently puzzled naturalists and philosophers for many years,—the distinction between animal and brute intelligence,—forms the subject of some interesting remarks by John Burroughs in the August number of *Harper's*. Mr. Burroughs' view is, that while animals have keen perception,—keener, indeed, in many respects than ours,—they form no conceptions. They have no power of comparing one thing with another. Living entirely in and through their senses, they are strangers to all that inner world of reflection, comparison, and reason which to the human mind is always open. As Mr. Burroughs puts it, animals have sense-memory, sense-intelligence, and they profit in many ways by experience, but they have not soul-memory or rational intelligence. Men and the lower animals share in common the fundamental emotions and appetites, such as fear, anger, love, hunger, jealousy, cunning, pride, and play. But to man alone belongs the world of thought and thought-experience, and the emotions that go with it. If we can conceive of the psychic world as divided into two planes, one upon the other, the plane

of sense and the plane of spirit, we must regard the lower animals as living in the plane of sense, but, as Mr. Burroughs believes, "only now and then just breaking for a moment into the higher plane." Man also starts in the world of sense, but he rises into the plane of spirit, and here lives his proper life. He is emancipated in the world of sense in a way that beasts are not.

Mr. Burroughs would not draw a hard-and-fast line between animal and human psychology. In his opinion, instinct is undoubtedly modified by intelligence, and intelligence is often prompted or guided by instinct. For example, when the fox resorts to various tricks to outwit and delay the hounds, he exercises a kind of intelligence,—the lower form which we call cunning,—and he is prompted to this by an instinct of self-preservation. When the birds set up a hue and cry about a hawk or an owl and boldly attack him, they show intelligence in a simpler form,—the intelligence which recognizes its enemies, prompted, again, by the instinct of self-preservation.

Because man is half animal, Mr. Burroughs declines to accept the conclusion that the animal is half man.

## ADMIRAL CERVERA'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

IN the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), Admiral Cervera, in the course of an interview with Felice Santini, as reported by the latter, gives an account of the battle of Santiago. The admiral says that on the first breaking out of hostilities his squadron consisted of four cruisers, partially and very insufficiently protected. The gross tonnage of the squadron was about seven thousand. They were the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, the flagship; the *Viscaya*, *Almirante Oquendo*, and the *Cristobal Colon*, which last was built in Italy and was the best ship in the command, as

well as the most effective in action. "It would have dealt some hard blows to the powerful North American squadron if her revolving towers at stem and stern had not unfortunately been left unprovided with the four great guns which they were intended to carry."

Under these conditions, aggravated by an insufficient armament, a scanty supply of provisions, and crews too small in number and enfeebled by the circumstances of the voyage, but still full of courage, I received orders to weigh anchor at Cadiz for Cape Verde, thus running the risk of being chased by the numerous and powerful

United States cruisers. At Cape Verde I was to await orders, and was to take under my command the seven torpedo-boat destroyers which, in the opinion of the government and of my deluded country, Spain, would work miracles and make victory certain. However, I found them in such a wretched condition that I could only avail myself of the services of two, the *Pluton* and the *Furor*, which as soon as we reached the open sea we were obliged to take in tow, with no slight hindrance to the cruisers and great delay to our voyage, and curtailment of all liberty in tactic and strategic maneuver.

Admiral Cervera declares that he had intimated to the government of Spain before leaving Cadiz the weak condition of the squadron in an official report forwarded to the Spanish war office. "But public opinion, with all its misconceptions, brought pressure to bear upon the government. I received a second peremptory order to start, and I had no alternative but to obey." Of the voyage, he says:

When I reached Cape Verde, I found neither the provisions I was in need of, the coal that was an absolute necessity of the voyage, nor any means of completing my armament. I merely found awaiting me instructions to force an entrance into Santiago de Cuba, which port was known, both in Madrid and in all the world, to be strictly blockaded by the numerous and powerful ironclads of Admiral Sampson. The catastrophe of our voyage may easily be imagined. The enemy was awaiting us at the entrance of the harbor. By good luck, the very audacity of the orders given me was such that the enemy was for a moment off their guard. They had been unable to imagine that we would attempt to enter Santiago, which it was so easy for them to blockade, and I thus was enabled to execute a somewhat difficult and singular maneuver. We made our way with all our lights covered, for I hadn't even a swift scouting cruiser, officers and men standing at their posts ready for action, husbanding our fuel with the most rigorous economy, continually exercising our men, with eye and mind ever on the watch, and, although weak and utterly outnumbered, eager to try

the arbitrament of battle. At last, eluding the cruisers of our powerful enemy, we succeeded in safely entering the narrow passage of Santiago harbor.

#### THE BATTLE OF THE FLEETS.

The admiral describes the dismay with which he subsequently received orders to rush into the lion's mouth by sailing out of Santiago, and thus describes the one-sided battle which ensued:

The enemy was soon advised of our movements, and kept out of range of our land batteries, moving at half speed, in expectation of our appearance at the harbor-mouth. I quickly shaped my course toward the hostile squadron, and was the first to open fire, which was returned with terrible effect. Our bridges, decks, and towers were soon crowded with the dead and wounded. The enormous projectiles tore asunder the sides of our vessels, setting them on fire, and dealing death on every side. My ships, which even if they had been in normal condition,—and they were far from being so, except as regards the courage of those who manned them,—would have stood only as one to five against the enemy, did not for one moment relax their useless fire. The Americans had only one wounded, while I, quite at the mercy of the enemy, whose superior speed easily overtook me, signaled to my ships, now that hope of escape was passed, to hug the shore and wreck their vessels there, rather than allow them to be captured.

In a short time what the admiral calls the "vain sacrifice" was consummated.

We had paid for our effort by the best blood of Castile. Three hundred of our men were dead, some of them drowned, others burned—reduced to tinder—and a lesser number wounded. When once the vessels went ashore, they became a helpless target of the enemy's fire. I and my captain were the last to fling ourselves into the water from the deck of the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, which, like the other ships, was on fire, though the flag of Spain still flew at its peak. The survivors were at last rescued from the waves and made prisoners by the Americans.

#### THE ELEPHANT AS A MACHINE.

THE elephant is not often thought of as a substitute for a traction engine; but in India and Ceylon it is the custom every year to capture large numbers of these beasts in order to utilize them in transporting heavy materials. In *Cassier's Magazine* for July, M. Barakatullah shows how adaptable the elephant is for this purpose. In the case of a newly tamed elephant, his first employment is in treading clay in a brick-field, or in drawing a wagon in double harness with a tame companion. But when it comes to moving heavy material, the sagacity of the elephant puts his labor upon a distinctly higher plane than that of all other animals. For instance, in an unopened country, the services

of the elephant in dragging or piling timber, or in transporting stone for the construction of walls and approaches to bridges, are of great importance. While employed in such work, the elephant, according to this writer, seems to know very well how to take care of himself. He may be put in dangerous positions, as in road-construction along the face of steep declivities, where there is danger of falling over the precipice or of rocks slipping down from above; and in such instances it is said that the measures to which the elephant resorts are the most judicious and reasonable that could be devised. The elephant is superior to the horse in that he seems on all occasions to comprehend the purpose and

object that he is expected to promote. Hence, he voluntarily executes a variety of details without any guidance whatever from his keeper.

To get a weighty stone out of a hollow, the elephant will kneel down so as to apply its head to move the stone upward; then, steadying the stone with one foot till it can raise itself, it will apply a fold of its trunk to shift the stone in place and fit it accurately in position. This done, the elephant will step around to view the stone on either side and adjust it with due precision. The animal appears to gauge its own task with its eye,

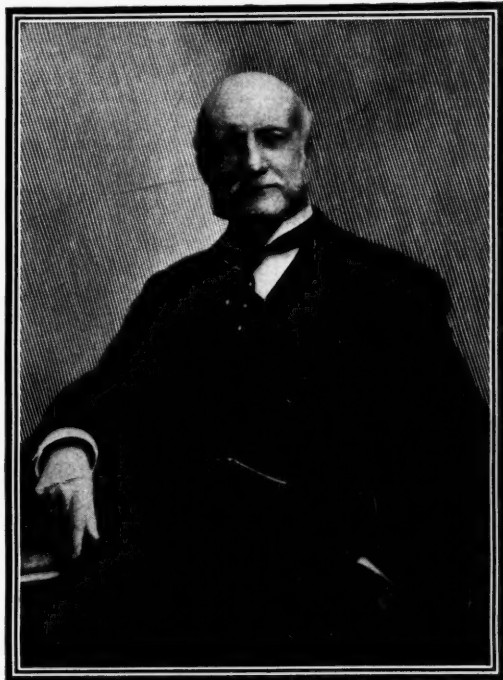
and to form a judgment as to whether the weight is proportioned to its strength. If doubtful of its power, it hesitates, and if urged against its will, it roars and shows temper.

In dragging and piling felled timber, it is said that the elephant does better work than even dock laborers. In clearing openings through forest lands, the mere movement of elephants through jungles and brushwood will throw them down and make a passageway.

## WALL STREET AS VIEWED BY HENRY CLEWS.

NOW that the era of speculation and inflation that followed the second election of President McKinley has been succeeded in Wall Street by a period of conservatism and calm, it is a good time to review the natural developments of the past five years, and to gather from such a survey some indications of the future. This is the task undertaken by Mr. Henry Clews, in the August number of the *Cosmopolitan*. Mr. Clews recalls how the defeat of Bryanism, in 1900, started the fever for speculation on the New York Stock Exchange, which gained in intensity until it affected both the large and small capitalists and caused the formation of hundreds of industrial combinations and the overcapitalization of hundreds already in existence. He shows how the great capitalists of Wall Street took advantage of these conditions to manipulate stocks on a grand scale, and how the larger public, as usual, was victimized by these operations.

This period of inflation was first checked in the fall of 1902. At that time, the banks and conservative Wall Street operators, represented by Mr. Clews himself, gave emphatic warnings of the common danger, and no doubt by their course prevented a most serious collapse in business. Then came a long period of decline, in which hundreds of thousands of people were impoverished or ruined. All classes of speculators were involved in this depression; but the country as a whole suffered no such disturbance as occurred in 1893 or 1873. Mr. Clews describes the Northern Pacific panic of May 9, 1901, the capture of the control of the Louisville & Nashville Railway by John W. Gates and its redemption by the J. P. Morgan company, acting in the interests of the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern Railway companies, and other interesting episodes of the period of inflation. The liquidation and depression of 1903 he regards as a natural reaction from the preceding prolonged



Photograph by Aimé Dupont, New York.

MR. HENRY CLEWS.

boom period. In that year, and in 1904, the center of extravagant speculation has been the cotton market.

In concluding his article, Mr. Clews notes the change that has come over sentiment and opinion in Wall Street during this eventful period of inflation and speculation. He says that both Wall Street and the outside public have lost the faith they had in many of the stock-market leaders, the men who were once followed blindly in their schemes of inflation and regarded as omnipotent in their execution. Furthermore,

Wall Street and the public, he says, have also lost faith in all new ventures and new railway and industrial bond and stock issues, as well as in the good judgment of the promoters and corporations concerned. Mr. Clews believes that this great change from "blind credulity and inordinate inflation to discriminating distrust and severe contraction" is exerting a wholesome effect in paving the way to a sounder, safer, and

generally better state of things both in and out of Wall Street. The one bad sign he notes on the horizon at the present time is the borrowing by great corporations at from 5 to 6 per cent. on notes running from one to three years. While there is danger in this, Mr. Clews does not think that on the whole there is anything in the situation to occasion pessimism. Wall Street reflects our material progress.

## THE TRUSTS FROM THE INVESTOR'S POINT OF VIEW.

IN the discussion of the trust question, comparatively little has been said regarding the proposed benefits to the investing public to be derived from governmental regulation. Mr. Charles A. Conant, writing in the current number of the *International Quarterly*, considers the protection of the investor, as well as the consumer, with special reference to the proposed extension of federal control over State corporations. The corporation laws of States where corporate business is largest already seek to protect the investor against investments in securities which have not the value they purport to have by additional guarantees that dividends which are not earned shall not be paid, and that proper provision shall be made by setting aside reserves in fat times for the paying of dividends in lean times. This protection, so far as it goes, is proper and desirable; but Mr. Conant points out that just so far as the Government relieves the citizen of the obligation of looking out for himself, it promotes a condition of dependence upon the state which is detrimental to genuine economic progress. No body of law yet devised can be depended upon by investors to protect them against the consequences of their ignorance in making investments. Mr. Conant therefore takes the ground that the thing to do is not to hamper legitimate corporations by new laws, but to teach the public to judge investments with discrimination.

### WHAT THE INVESTOR SHOULD KNOW.

One of the first lessons that Mr. Conant would have the investor taught is the discrimination between different types of investment. He should learn that bonds have a prior lien over preferred stock, and preferred stock over common stock.

He should learn that these distinctions are necessary to meet the requirements of different types of investors,—the holder of trust funds, who should invest only in bonds and tested preferred stocks; the man who is willing to take slight risks and therefore may invest in

preferred stocks of slightly lower reputation; and the man who for the sake of possible large gains is willing and able to take large risks, and may therefore invest properly in the common stocks of untried "industrials" and undeveloped mines. The investor should learn the lesson that he cannot reasonably expect all these qualities to be combined in one investment,—that the securities which are absolutely safe are not usually the ones which are sold the cheapest and from which the largest returns may be expected. If the thousands of people who have within the past three years invested in some highly speculative common stocks and have seen their prices decline 75 per cent. in the market have been advised by competent financiers that such stock was a safe investment for trust funds or for those who could not afford to lose, they have just cause of complaint against their advisers; but if they had possessed a pitance of financial knowledge they should have known that the common stock of an untested enterprise, quoted far below par, could not in the nature of the case possess the character of a trust investment. It is difficult to see how legislation could protect such a type of investors from the consequences of their ignorance.

### WHAT CAN "PUBLICITY" DO?

As to the question whether further "publicity" would be of value to the investor, Mr. Conant seems somewhat skeptical. Under the English law, there has been "publicity" in the affairs of stock companies since 1862; yet this has not prevented gigantic frauds, or repeated losses by reckless speculators. In our country, the Steel Corporation makes admirable quarterly reports, and semi-official estimates of its earnings at much more frequent intervals. Would greater publicity than exists to-day protect the reckless speculator against himself? Does such a man lose money because he cannot get information which he honestly seeks? When he gets a "tip" to "sell Pennsylvania," does he proceed at once to examine all the available data regarding the finances, policy, and future earning capacity of the Pennsylvania Railroad? Mr. Conant concludes that "publicity" in certain cases where there is now secrecy would undoubtedly benefit a few, but it would be the few who now profit most by careful study of values.



## UNPUNISHED COMMERCIAL CRIME.

IT has often been remarked that our American system of commercial law, while it continues to punish the elementary crimes easy of detection, because made familiar to succeeding generations, breaks down utterly in the face of those newer offenses which have been made possible by the changed conditions of modern life. So well understood is this fact that the American public has already ceased to expect a criminal prosecution in cases where rascality of huge proportions is developed under cover of "high finance." This new type of crime is the subject of a vigorously worded article by George N. Alger in the August number of the *Atlantic*. This writer shows that in our great cities there is an increasing volume of business done which is either fraudulent in itself or which depends upon fraudulent means for a large part of the financial success that it often obtains. He specifies, for example, fraud in obtaining credit by falsehood; fraud in concealing and conveying property to avoid the just demands of creditors; fraud in stealing trade-marks and trade-names; fraud in the substitution, adulteration, and misrepresentation of goods; fraud in bribing, "commissions," and "special rebates;" fraud in the promotion, organization, inflation, management, and destruction of corporations.

All these types of fraud, as we are all aware, are perpetrated continually, and, in a majority of cases, without any criminal prosecution resulting. To show how prevalent are these iniquitous schemes, we have only to consult the advertising pages of almost any of our great metropolitan dailies. One matter that Mr. Alger touches upon in his article has generally escaped treatment in "reform" literature. He alludes to the subject of "business graft,"—a kind of fraud by which the purchasing agent of a railroad grows rich on secret commissions for everything which, through him, his company buys. Mr. Alger's point is not that such frauds exist, for every one knows that they exist and flourish luxuriantly. But the significant thing is that in this country we do not think of these modern forms of criminal business as proper subjects for treatment by criminal law; often we do not consider them as crimes at all. Mr. Alger insists that crimes of a more intellectual type, and especially those developed by the business methods and expedients of highly successful financiers, affect the moral welfare of the community as a whole more seriously than the simple and obvious forms which are committed by the common criminal. In other words, he would have our criminal courts perform the functions of

health boards in preserving the community from moral epidemics.

Which, for example, is really the greater enemy of American society, the Mulberry Bend Italian who in a fit of jealous frenzy murders his wife or the promoter of a heavily watered corporation who, by a fraudulent prospectus, induces the foolish innocent to lose thousands upon thousands of honestly earned dollars? At the crime of the Italian, the moral sense of the community is shocked. Even his poor neighbors in his own tenement regard his offense with horror. The sphere of influence of such a murder is comparatively small, and the whole machinery of the law is immediately turned upon the criminal. If he flee, the police of the whole country aid in the search for him. He is quickly captured, quickly tried, and lifelong imprisonment is the penalty. To the promoter whose successful operations enable him to live a life of ostentatious luxury, and with whom reputable men are apparently not unwilling to associate, the criminal law ordinarily has nothing to say. As to the young men who see him living in elegance, with the profusion of worldly goods his methods have gained for him, who enjoy the hospitality of his automobile or his yacht,—is it surprising that they should learn to think that there is a better way of getting money than by earning it, or that they also should become earnest students of that all too prevalent form of business success whose triumph consists in making plenty of money and keeping out of jail?

## THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO: A CONTRAST.

Our own unwillingness as a people to punish severely criminals of good social standing who have respectable friends is well illustrated in a story which Mr. Alger attributes to Recorder Goff, of New York City. This story was related by the Recorder in the course of an address before a club of lawyers, in which he was making a point that, in criminal law, the present American tendency is to protect the criminal at the expense of society.

"I was in the city of Mexico," he said, "some years ago, and went through the great city prison in company with the Mexican attorney-general. As we passed along, observing the prisoners, all of them engaged in hard manual labor, one of them, of lighter complexion than the rest, attracted my attention. 'That man looks like an American,' I remarked. The attorney-general smiled, and said that he was. I then inquired what he was there for, and from the attorney-general's reply, and from a subsequent conversation which I had with the man himself, I learned the following facts: Some years before, in a central State in our own country, two men had been partners in a general real-estate business. They lent money for clients, and had, in addition, the funds of many lodges and fraternal societies in their keeping. They misappropriated this money. Finally, after having exhausted the means of concealment, and having reached a point where discovery was practically certain, they debated together what they should do. What they decided upon was this: they had stolen in

the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars, and they divided what remained of it; one of them fled to Mexico with his share of the booty, and immediately took steps to become a Mexican citizen, so that he could not be extradited for trial in the United States; the other stayed at home. After the crime was discovered, the one who stayed at home was indicted and tried. He fought desperately in the courts, but was finally convicted, with a strong recommendation by the jury for clemency. Powerful influences were brought to bear in his behalf, and he received a light sentence of less than two years in prison, which was materially reduced by good behavior. His prison labor consisted in keeping the prison books.

"His partner in crime, who fled to Mexico, was apprehended there, and his extradition was asked for. He had, however, become a Mexican citizen, and under

the treaty between Mexico and the United States could not be extradited. Unfortunately for him, this application for extradition brought him to the attention of the Mexican authorities. He could not be sent to the United States for trial, for he was a Mexican citizen, but he could be and he was prosecuted as a Mexican in Mexico for bringing stolen money into the republic, was sentenced to ten years at hard labor, and was serving that sentence when I saw him. He had about seven years more to serve before he obtained that freedom which his equally guilty American partner had then been enjoying for more than a year."

The instance related by Recorder Goff goes to show that the Mexican authorities, in this case, at least, had a profound sense of their obligation to the community.

## CONDITIONS OF IMMUNITY FROM CHOLERA.

UNDER the title "Über Cholera-Immunity," Dr. Alfred Wolff, of Berlin, gives a report in the last number of the *Biochemisches Centralblatt* (Leipsic) of some interesting investigations into cholera, and describes the mode of action of a highly valuable serum upon the cholera vibrio in the peritoneum of the guinea-pig upon which experiments were made.

Dr. Wolff believes that by carefully conducted experiments it is possible to follow out the nature of the complicated processes which bring about the condition of immunity from any particular disease. In cases of cholera infection he found a wholly unknown poisonous element acting, which is produced by the cholera vibrio, the recognized cause of the disease. From the experiments made upon guinea-pigs, it was demonstrated that a certain definite amount of the poison produced fatal results, and that this fatal dose of the cholera poison kills quicker than the fatal dose of the bacteria which produce it. A concentrated solution acts more rapidly than a proportionate amount of a dilute solution.

When a disease-producing germ, or the poison which it forms, is introduced into the body of an animal, it calls forth a resistant element in the blood which neutralizes the poison and dissolves the germ. The question of the nature of the immune element is an old one, and for a long time efforts have been made to isolate it from the components of the blood. The verifying of recent experiments has shown that the element which produces immunity is combined with the globulin of the blood, and some of it is combined with the englobulin, but the albuminous matter in the blood is perfectly inactive toward cholera. This indicates that the immune

element is not chemically united with the albumen, but only mechanically mingled with it. The immune element is destroyed by treatment with sulphate of ammonia.

Experiments show that the so-called *anticorps* on immune elements of normal animals, and on those that have been made immune by treatment, are apparently identical, but the immune elements have important chemical differences among themselves in different species of animals. And further, the same animal shows great differences in its degree of immunity at different times.

The difference between the reaction of a normal animal to the vibrio of cholera and the reaction of an animal that has previously been made immune by treatment with cholera serum lies in the much more rapid dissolving of the bacteria by the blood of the immune animal.

It should be noted that, as a matter of fact, an antitoxic immunity to poisons emanating from disease germs really exists, but, on the other hand, immunity in the true sense, against the disintegrated substance of bacterial bodies, and especially albuminous material, does not exist.

The cholera vibrio is not directly destructive to the immune element of the blood. This element is freed from its loose chemical combination with other substances when a fresh supply of the cholera vibrio is introduced into the tissue and dissolves the vibrio by chemical action. Probably the immune element is not destroyed as a result of its work in dissolving the bacteria, but is again set free and carried about by the circulation of the blood and actively continues the destruction of bacteria by dissolving them.

## BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

### SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MAGAZINES.

**The Political Campaign.**—In nearly all the current numbers of the American magazines and reviews, articles on the pending Presidential contest are distinctly noticeable by their absence. Aside from the editorial review and forecast contained in the *World's Work's* department entitled "The March of Events," Mr. Henry Litchfield West's survey in the *Forum*, and Mr. Joseph B. Bishop's *chronique* contributed to the current number of the *International Quarterly*, only one magazine article of the month among our exchanges has any specific reference to American political conditions of the present year; that article is the vigorous exposure of "The Enemies of the Republic," by Mr. Lincoln Steffens, in the August number of *McClure's*. In that paper, Mr. Steffens deals particularly with the triumph of the reform wing of the Republican party in Illinois and its parallel in the advancement of the Folk movement among the Democrats of Missouri. Mr. Steffens characterizes Mr. Deneen, the Republican gubernatorial candidate in Illinois, as the Folk of Chicago. But he does not overlook the fact that a "deal" was entered into between the Yates and Deneen forces, although he declares that the terms of the transaction were distinctly honorable. It is Mr. Steffens' belief that the ring forces have been overcome at last in Chicago Republican circles, and that a movement is well under way for the complete regeneration of government, municipal and State.

**Topics Suggested by It.**—Representative J. Adam Bede contributes to *Leslie's Monthly Magazine* for August an interesting running sketch of the most famous "spellbinders" now on the American platform. Mr. Bede makes some entertaining comment on the representative campaign speakers of both the great parties,—such men as Mr. Bourke Cockran, of New York; Representative Hepburn, of Iowa; Champ Clark, of Missouri; Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, and a long line of political orators whose reputation is State rather than national in scope. On the whole, it is a timely contribution to the literature of American politics.—In *Munsey's* for August, Mr. R. K. Munkittrick, of *Judge*, writes entertainingly on the important contributions made by our cartoonists to the gayety of nations, especially in Presidential years, since Thomas Nast's time. No one is better qualified than Mr. Munkittrick to outline the methods of American cartoonists, or the difficulties under which they labor.—The editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. John Brisben Walker, prefaces his August number with a note of warning apropos of the alarming prevalence of bribery in American elections. In Mr. Walker's view, it is not enough that heavy penalties for bribery at the polls should be inscribed on our statute books; in every town, he thinks, there should be a society whose business it would be to pursue the briber and the bribed until the doors of the penitentiary closed upon them. As for absence

from the polls, Mr. Walker holds that the only recognized excuse should be either a certificate of ill-health or certified absence from the county.—In the July number of the *North American Review*, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper presents the familiar arguments for woman suffrage. The same magazine contains "A Foreign Estimate of Mr. Roosevelt," by an "Anglo-American." This writer's comments are extremely favorable to the President, and even laudatory in tone. He declares, in conclusion, that "England can hardly conceive the possibility of Mr. Roosevelt's defeat next November. He towers above all his Democratic rivals except Mr. Cleveland, who has proved himself an administrator of absolutely the first rank. Englishmen simply take it for granted that Americans will think twice and thrice before they part with such a man."—Mr. Horatio W. Seymour outlines, in the *North American*, the policy of what he terms "Democratic Expansion;" that is, the rapid extension of Democratic territorial government for every foot of soil belonging to the United States, with the view to the possible creation at some future time of self-governing States. He declares that Democrats should cease to heed the "emotional gentlemen" who favor an ignoble surrender of territories bought with American blood and treasure."

**About the Far East.**—Most of the magazines have either said their say about the Russo-Japanese war or are waiting to get descriptive articles written at the front. Very little appears in the August numbers to indicate that any war is going on in the far East. There are, however, a few articles of cognate interest suggested by the war. Notable among these is an important paper on "The Secret of Japan's Strength," by Harold Bolce, in the August *Booklovers*. This article directs our attention to the fact that while Japan is rapidly advancing to the front as a first-class fighting nation, she has in reserve an army of thirty million farmers, who are even now gathering ample harvests in her diminutive fields. With less than nineteen thousand square miles of arable land, Japanese farmers have built up the most remarkable agricultural nation the world has known. The better to illustrate the limitations under which Japanese agriculture has been developed, this writer asks us to imagine all the tillable acres of Japan as merged into one field. The entire perimeter of such a field could be skirted by a man in an automobile, traveling fifty miles an hour, in the period of eleven hours. It is not patriotism alone that has accomplished Japan's agricultural triumph. What has really made Japan self-sustaining and powerful has been nothing more or less than scientific skill diligently applied in husbandry. For example, while the experimental farms maintained by the United States number fifty-six, Japan has nearly two hundred. No explanation of Japanese success as a rising world-power will be adequate which does not take account of

her remarkable skill and diligence in the tilling of the soil.—The *Chautauquan* for August contains "A Reading Journey Through the Japanese Empire," by Anna C. Hartshorne, author of "Japan and Her People," who is a resident of Tokio. This "Reading Journey" comprises six articles, entitled "Kyoto, the Heart of Japan," "From Kyoto to Kamakura," "Tokio," "The Provinces," "The Hokkaido and Back to Kobé," and "The Southern Islands and Formosa." These articles are fully illustrated from original photographs, and are supplemented by an exhaustive and carefully annotated bibliography on Japanese history, art, and life.—The August number of *Success* has an instructive article by Martin J. Foss on "What to Read Concerning Russia and Japan." The same magazine contains an article by Shunzo Murakami entitled "Our Little Brother in Japan."—In the *North American Review* for July, Mr. Archibald Colquhoun gives an exposition of Japanese policy in China, showing what has already been accomplished in the way of reforming Chinese institutions and changing the Chinese attitude toward the Japanese. His article is suggestive as to the possible outcome of the present war.

**The World's Fair at St. Louis.**—The August number of the *World's Work* is almost wholly devoted to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It is a beautifully illustrated number, valuable alike to those who intend to visit the exposition later in the season, to those who have already visited it, and to the large number of interested stay-at-homes. There are articles on "The New Epoch in the Use of Power," by Bernard Meiklejohn; "Transportation as a Measure of Progress," by Isaac F. Marcossion; "The People as an Exhibit," by Walter H. Page; "The Philippine Peoples," by Alfred C. Newell; "A Measure of German Progress," by James Glen; "The Exhibit of Pictures and Sculpture," by Charles H. Caffin; and "The Inspiring Display of the States," by members of the *World's Work* staff, besides a number of briefer articles on various phases of the fair and lessons to be derived therefrom. No other magazine has attempted so elaborate or comprehensive a treatment of the fair; but in the August *Century*, André Castaigne contributes an article on "The Pictures of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition," while in *Leslie's*, Mr. Grant Richardson writes on "The Men Who Made the Fair;" Mr. Charles F. Drayton on "What It Costs to See the Fair," and there is an unsigned paper giving a glimpse of the whole exposition.

**Literary Topics.**—Among purely literary themes, the Hawthorne centenary easily holds first place in the July and August magazines. We have quoted at some length in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" from the papers appearing in the July *Critic* and the August *Atlantic*, respectively. The *Critic* is, indeed, a Hawthorne number, publishing in this one July number not less than ten Hawthorne articles. In the *North American Review* for July there is also an important appreciation of Hawthorne from the pen of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie. Among articles of distinctly literary interest in the August *Atlantic* are "A Selborne Pilgrimage," by Cornelius Weygandt, and "A Literary Blackmailer of the Sixteenth Century," by Paul Van Dyke, the latter title referring to Pietro Aratino, the once famous Italian writer, whose life, bad as it was, seems to have been grossly misrepresented by his contemporaries and successors. Mr. Weygandt,

a faithful student of Gilbert White, gives a detailed description of the surroundings of Selborne as they appear at the present day.—"Society's Writing Craze" is described in *Munsey's* for August by James L. Ford. He states that a remarkable craze for authorship is now raging among the women of New York's fashionable set. His estimate is that at the present time there are at least four thousand aspirants for literary fame among these devotees of fashion.—In the *Booklovers Magazine* for August, Mr. T. M. Parrott contributes an appreciation of Israel Zangwill as a playwright. In the opinion of this writer, Mr. Zangwill has these essential qualifications for dramatic composition: ability to tell a story, power of characterization, and the gift of lively and entertaining dialogue. It only remains for him to learn the tricks of the playwright's trade.—In the *International Quarterly* there appears a thoughtful essay by Arthur Symons on "Coleridge."—The literary paper in the *Forum*, by Herbert W. Horwill, is devoted to "The Art of Letter Writing."

**Art in the Magazines.**—The August installment of Miss Edith Wharton's descriptions of Italian villas in the *Century* is devoted to the ancient country-places of Lombardy.—In the *Booklovers* for August, Mr. Andrew Wright Crawford writes on "The Promise of Civic Beauty," describing several of the most notable of the outer park systems of America. Of these, the metropolitan system of Boston has acknowledged pre-eminence, but much progress has also been made, of late years, in New York, Hartford, Chicago, San Francisco, and Washington. The progress made in each of the cities is summarized in Mr. Crawford's article, which is appropriately illustrated.—In *Munsey's* for August, Mr. Robert Scott Osborne describes the Stanford Memorial Church at Palo Alto, Cal., one of the most remarkable pieces of ecclesiastical architecture in the country.—Some striking pieces of color printing appear in the *Booklovers* in connection with a page of text devoted to "Four French Painters of To-day,"—Henner, Sinibaldi, Laurens, and Agache.—Perriton Maxwell has some interesting comment in the *Metropolitan* for August on "The Portraiture of Children," illustrated by a number of notable paintings, which are reproduced in connection with the text.

**Nature Out-of-Doors.**—Among the interesting natural-history papers in the August *Outing* are "Blue Fish and Blue Waters," by Edwyn Sandys; "The Trail of the Jaguar," by Caspar Whitney, and the usual department of "Natural History," by John Burroughs.—We have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" from a paper by Mr. Burroughs, in *Harper's*, entitled "Some Natural History Doubts and Conclusions." The same writer continues, in the *Century* for August, his criticism of those nature writers who persist in attributing to animals conduct and abilities which he deems incompatible with animal nature. For the truth about animals, Mr. Burroughs commends us, not to Romanes, Jesse, or Maichelet, "but to the patient, honest Darwin; to such calm, keen, and philosophical investigators as Lloyd Morgan, and to the books of such sportsmen as St. John, or to our own candid and wide-awake Theodore Roosevelt,—men capable of disinterested observation, without any theories of animals to uphold."—The *World To-Day* (Chicago) has a suggestive paper on "How to Go Into the Woods," by the Rev. William J. Long.



**Travel Notes.**—A descriptive article on Tangier, the Moroccan metropolis, to which attention has lately been drawn by the Perdicaris case, appears in the *Metropolitan Magazine* for August. Several of the illustrations drawn by the author, Mr. Charles Wellington Furlong, to accompany his text are both spirited and informing. —“An Ascent of Mount Baker,” by George C. Cantwell, in the August *Outing*, gives a thrilling account of a difficult piece of mountaineering in our far Northwest. In the same magazine appears Mr. W. C. Jameson Reid's story of his sojourn among the Tibetans,—a people whom not many English-speaking travelers have encountered on their native heath.—Tutuila, our Samoan island, is described in the *Atlantic Monthly* for August by President David Starr Jordan and Mr. Vernon L. Kellogg. It is truly astonishing that so little interest has been taken in this American possession, even among our “expansionists.”—An American insular possession far better known in this country is described in Albert Bigelow Paine's article on “The New Coney Island” (illustrated), in the August *Century*.—The same magazine has a charming travel sketch by Minnie Norton Wood, entitled “Summer Splendor of the Chinese

Court.”—Alvan F. Sanborn relates, in the *Booklovers* for August, some of his experiences in tramping through Normandy.

**Science, Pure and Applied.**—Doubtless, the month's most important scientific contribution of a popular character is Sir Oliver Lodge's paper on “Electric Theory of Matter,” in *Harper's* for August. The great physicist confesses that there is as yet no experimental justification for the claim that an atom of matter can be formed out of electricity; but he looks forward to the time when some laboratory workers “will exhibit matter newly formed from stuff which is not matter, instead of, as now, only recognizing the transmutation of some preëxisting complex atoms into simpler forms.”—“The Campaign Against the Mosquito,” by John B. Smith, in the August *Booklovers*, gives a good exposition of the methods pursued in New Jersey in combating the pest.—Professor Dean's article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for July, giving an account of his visit to the Japanese zoölogical station at Misaki, is full of interest and information for the scientific man.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

**The Real Japanese Woman.**—Prof. A. Lloyd, who has lived for many years in Japan, contributes to the *Taiyo* (Tokio) a study of the real Japanese woman. Although dainty, delicate, and doll-like, he says, the women of Japan are capable of great heroism. Of examples, he says, four cases seemed to “appeal to my imagination more strongly than the rest. The Empress, who herself rode at the head of her armies and fought in Korea, was, of course, one; but what impressed me more was the instance of the wife of Shibata Katsuei and her women, who preferred to perish with their husbands in the beleaguered castle rather than save their lives, without their husbands, by an appeal to the clemency of their victor. In modern history, I saw the woman who had saved the life of her future husband by hiding him under the mats of her sitting-room, and I once met an old lady who refused to take anesthetics for a most painful operation on the ground that she had when young been obliged to stand by while her own husband and son committed suicide at the command of their lord, and that if she could face that she had no need of chloroform for so trifling a thing as a surgical operation.” The war with Russia has shown what Japanese womanhood is capable of in times of national trial.

**A Canadian Opinion of the War.**—A British colonial opinion of the probable outcome of the war in the far East is thus stated by the *Canadian Magazine* (Toronto): “The most that can be hoped for by pro-Russians is that each side may acknowledge itself unable to subdue the other. Even that would be a great triumph for Japan and a virtual defeat for Russia. It would compel the latter to recognize Japan as at least of collateral authority and importance in all far-Eastern affairs. How can it be hoped that any better than a drawn battle can be looked for from the Russian standpoint? Even if with fearful sacrifices and effort they recover lost ground and drive their foe into the sea, that is as far as they can go. He is still triumphant on that

element, and secure in his ocean-girt islands. However bitter the draught may be, the very best issue that Russia can now hope from the contest is a compromise settlement in which she will have to recede from the arrogant position at first assumed. Japan will have to be recognized as possessing, at least, an equal voice with any other power in Asia, and the knowledge that she will always be ready to fight for her interests will make her voice a potent one.”

**Japan Like Rome?**—*Unity and the Minister* (Calcutta) believes that Japan's “steady victory in its conflict with Christian Russia does not prove the superiority of a non-Christian political ideal to a Christian standard, but the inevitable victory of consolidated patriotism over anarchy and misrule.” The editor of this Indian journal likens Japan to ancient Rome, but warns her that, without Christianity, she must eventually fall, as did Rome. “The enthusiastic patriotism of the Japs strongly reminds us of that of the Romans of old, who had no other motive to serve their country but that of patriotism. It simply thrills one's heart to hear the story of Japanese love of their country and wonderful instances of their self-sacrifice. Rome's greatness was built upon the patriotism of its citizens, and Japan's rapid strides as a nation are also due to a similar virtue. Patriotism is a noble virtue, no doubt, but it is partial and human, and it cannot endure unless it be tinctured with religion and love of God.”

**The Yellow Peril of Russian Imagination?**—In his monthly record of the war in the far East, Ed. Tallichet, in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne), declares that Russia herself is responsible for any danger that may really exist from the yellow peril. It was she who ill-treated China and forced Japan to spring to arms. China, in any event, is absolutely lost to Russia, he says, because of the bad faith of the latter, which is now recognized in the Celestial Empire. As to the result of the war, it is his belief that Russia will have to

give up Manchuria and content herself with her ancient boundary of the Amur. Japan is best fitted of any nation to help China to work out her destiny; and Russia has enough to do in Siberia to keep her busy. If the empire of the Czar would only understand it, says M. Tallichet, in conclusion, she has enough to keep her busy indefinitely with her own miserable, backward people, without attempting to solve the vast, appalling Chinese problem.

**An Appeal by Japanese Socialists.**—One of the most earnest, fearless champions of socialism is the weekly organ of the Japanese Socialists, the *Heimin Shimbun* (Tokio). We have already quoted words of cheer in its columns from Japanese Socialists to their brothers in Russia. A recent issue contains an appeal to European and American Socialists to bring about intervention by petitioning their governments. Your interests as well as your principles of humanity, this appeal says, require you to do something at once in the way of bringing about peace. "Your governments, by joint action, ought to compel the two nations to submit the cause to the court of arbitration at The Hague."

**The United States of Europe.**—In the course of a lecture delivered at the Chicago Arts Institute on European-American relations, M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known French economist, declared that, while a union of all Europe is still far distant, it is not an impossibility. He said that Europe, being little more than a geographical expression, does not stand for the same idea to Europeans as America does to Americans. Centuries of rivalry and opposing interests, loves, hates, and radical racial differences have made the peoples of Europe mutually suspicious and jealous of their separate national independence. The rivalry of the United States, however, he believes, will be a great factor in bringing about the union of Europe. Religion, democracy, and socialism will be great moving forces. The accomplishment will begin by certain economic union, perhaps by free trade among themselves and tariffs against the rest of the world. An international alliance, with an agreement to reduce the armament of war, will be the next step. M. Leroy-Beaulieu's lecture is reported in full in the *Echo des Deux Mondes* (Chicago).

**The Japanese as the Russian Muzhik Sees Them.**—A Russian author, the editor of the *Odessa Novosty* (Odessa News), desiring to find out the idea of the Russian peasant concerning the war, made a tour of investigation throughout a number of Russian "governments," among them those of Kursk, Moscow, and Podolia. Among many thousands of muzhiks with whom he spoke about the war, not one knew what was going on in the far East, where Japan is, nor the cause of the hostilities. "The reason we are fighting," said one peasant, "is because the Chinese have revolted and we have to put them down." "You are mistaken," said this editor (the account is reprinted in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*), "we are not fighting the Chinese, but the Japanese." The muzhik laid his finger on the side of his nose and thought. After a moment of reflection, he observed, "To tell the truth, I do not understand it. The good God has willed it that we are orthodox, but the Japanese are of another persuasion. Have you, my good sir, ever seen a Japanese?" When the writer had assured him that he had seen many, the good

fellow grew angry. "That is not possible," he said; "one cannot see a Japanese." "Why not?" "Because the Japanese is a little insect, which only lives in the night. Go and look for them, and you will find them hidden in the prickly thickets. It is for this reason that the Japanese have made such trouble for our poor soldiers. They crawl into their boots, suck their blood, and when they have filled themselves, the poor soldier's soul has fled. Now, how can you fight with such little pests as these?"

**Is France Unprepared in Asia?**—The progress of the far-Eastern war up to the present has thoroughly alarmed a certain high official in the French navy, who contributes anonymously to the *Revue de Paris* an article recounting the lessons which the fighting on sea has so far presented to the world, and expressing grave doubts as to the ability of the French navy, in its present condition, to safeguard the republic's colonial interests. France, he points out, has no naval base worth the name in the far East, and in case of war her fleet would not be able to refit or recoup. Thanks to the Anglo-French agreement, the republic has nothing to fear from the greatest naval power; but this writer strongly advocates the enlargement and improvement of the French Indo-Chinese naval base at Saigon, in Indo-China. French colonial forces in the far East, he points out, number twenty-six thousand men, of which twelve thousand are Europeans. In case the republic should have to fight England, Japan, or the United States (he apparently believes that Manila is the outpost of an American army of invasion), it would be necessary to increase this force to at least fifty thousand men. He criticises the Russian lack of preparedness, especially at Port Arthur, which, he says, is too small and lacks almost everything. He points out as a curious coincidence that the Russians in Port Arthur are burning Japanese coal, while the Japanese are supplied with the Welsh product. The Russian navy in general he praises, but believes that the imperial naval authorities have not borne in mind sufficiently the difference in climatic conditions, particularly that of humidity, between European Russia and the scene of the war. Of the personnel of the Russian navy, he declares that there is some good technical instruction, but poor general education. Subordinate officers are rather superficially prepared, he declares; mechanics are too exclusively practical in the lower grades, and too exclusively theoretical in the higher. The subalterns, he also declares, throughout the entire navy, are, in general, too young, and the superior officers too old. Finally, he declares, the Russian sailors do not get enough exercise in squadron, nor enough war maneuvers. Add to these lacks a certain nonchalance, or, if you will, the fatalism of the Slav, and you have the chief causes of the Russian reverses.

**One French Pro-Japanese View.**—French opinion is not unanimous in its sympathy with Russia, and in attempting to save the wounds of the republic's ally, M. F. Dubief, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, writing in the *Revue Bleue*, declares that the declaration of war came with as much of a shock to the French Government as it did to the bureaucracy of St. Petersburg. The French, he admits, also underestimated the Japanese, and had no conception of the cleverness, thoroughness, and vigor of their diplomacy. Russia, in her Eastern march, had always been able to

"bluff" Oriental peoples into permitting what she would. There was no reason to expect that Japan would do otherwise. Now that war has been declared, this writer wonders why his countrymen have failed to recognize the bravery of the Japanese people. The heroism of the Japanese battalions, he says, almost passes belief. "Such national enthusiasm, such warlike fury, such absolute contempt of death, has never been seen before." Picturing the disasters which have already come to the Russian armies, and which are likely to come with the fall of Port Arthur, he concludes: "What irony there is in this situation for the imperial initiator of the great peace tribunal at The Hague!"

**Spain and Emigration.**—Gabriel M. Vergara, a writer in the *Revista Contemporánea* (Madrid), expresses grave fears as to the effects of emigration on the future industrial and economic condition of Spain. He says that climatic conditions have rendered certain portions of the kingdom unfit for habitation, and refers to sections in the central portion which have become almost depopulated owing to droughts. Certain reforms in political methods would be necessary to make the land able to support its original population. The people themselves are forced by destitution to abandon their mother country for some really fertile lands. He believes that some system of colonization can be arranged to check the decline in population and

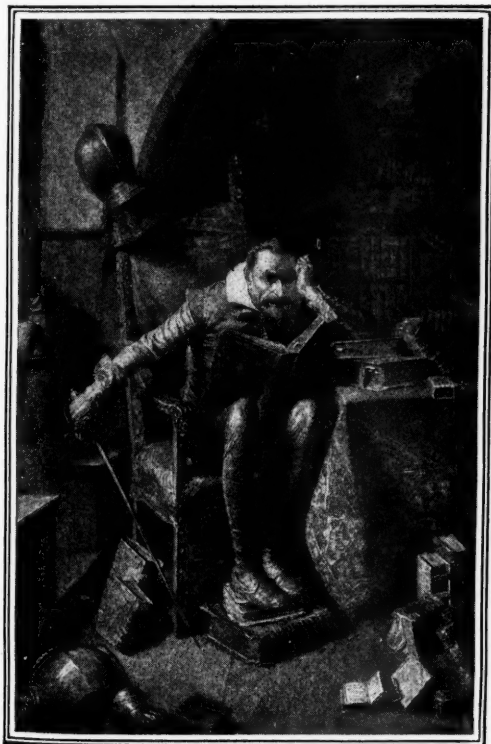
restore Spain to some of the glories of her great past. It is interesting to know that at the time this article was published the three-hundredth jubilee of Don Quixote was being celebrated throughout Spain.

#### Do the French Lack the Speculative Sense?

One of the best-informed Frenchmen on economic and political subjects, M. Marcel Labordère, believes that "to-day the Frenchman realizes keenly the lack of a quality, which, it is true, he did not possess in former times, but the need for which now appears very plainly, —the speculative sense." A Frenchman, he declares, in the *Revue de Paris*, will speculate; but, like betting on a "sure thing," he must have it all reasoned out beforehand, and a good return well in sight. He does not initiate in the matter of speculation, but he is always ready to adopt, and fall in with, schemes which have been originated and floated by others. In this way he is often a greater loser than were he to take the original risk himself. A Frenchman can always be found ready to buy bonds, stocks, and other commercial papers from the rest of the world. This, M. Labordère declares, is due to the financial laws and institutions of France. French law protects the weak Frenchman from the strong Frenchman, but it fails to take into consideration, in many cases, the strong foreigner who is ready to prey upon the weak and strong Frenchman alike. All this is one result of the habit of economy which is ingrained in the French character. While this habit of economy is very praiseworthy, he says, and has done much for France, perhaps it has made the French people glorify money too much. In not being willing to risk, they do not gain, like other peoples.

**Subsidized Journals of Russia.**—The Russian Government dispenses about 6,000,000 rubles (\$3,000,000) annually in subsidies to the Russian and the foreign press. According to the *Zarya*, edited by the famous Yarmonkin, the following are the journals receiving subsidies from the government: *Novoye Vremya*, *Novosti*, *Birzhevyya Vyedomosti*, *Znamya*, *St. Petersburgskaya Vyedomosti*, *Moskovskaya Vyedomosti*, *Grazhdanin*, *Russki Vyestnik*, and *Klimat*.

**Japan's Fighting Men.**—In the study of "Japan at War," in the *Contemporary Review*, Edwin Emerson, the American newspaper correspondent in the far East, asserts that, judged by the stern test of war, the morale of the Japanese soldier is almost perfect. "To a remarkable degree, they have shown themselves possessed of the soldierly virtues of self-immolating bravery, manly fortitude and endurance, implicit obedience to orders, and devotion to duty. With these ancient virtues of the fighting man they combine the modern winning qualities of good shooting and individual initiative. To the foreign observer, it often appears anomalous that the Japanese should show any capacity for war. The average man of the people appears constitutionally timid. He shrinks from innovations that he does not understand. In the city of Tokio, there are many thousands still who are afraid to enter the electric cars. In the face of authority, the Japanese common people appear cowed and subservient to a degree. They dare not look their superiors in the face. A loud word or an abrupt address utterly upsets them. In their ordinary routine of life, they are provokingly easy-going and fond of comfort. That such men should make good fighting stock seems inconceivable. The outcome of Japan's



DON QUIXOTE.

(From the painting by Edouard Grützner, to commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of Cervantes' death.)



last wars controverts such conceptions. In order to understand the fighting prowess of the Japanese one must bear in mind the splendid traditions of honor and chivalry that have been handed down to them by the warrior class of the Samurai. The descendants of these men form the best stock of the Japanese army of to-day."

**Public Opinion in Korea.**—In his monthly summing up of the war, Mr. Homer Hulbert, editor of the *Korea Review* (Seoul), informs us that it is very difficult to gauge the sentiments of Korean officialdom in the matter of the conflict. The general drift of feeling seems to be in favor of the Japanese, but the Korean official is much more likely to ask your opinion as to the probabilities of the outcome of the war than to express a decided sympathy with either of the contestants. In fact, the Korean people come the nearest to observing strict neutrality, in this war, of all the peoples not directly concerned. Koreans are decidedly averse to expressing their opinions frankly. Each man denies that his opinion or his individual preference is of any weight. This throws a curious light upon the effect which political life in Korea for the past four centuries has had upon the individual. The expression of political preferences has so often led to the executioner's block that it is second nature to the Korean to refrain sedulously from committing himself to a definite policy until he sees which way things are going to turn out. Mr. Hulbert notes, in passing, that the Korean Government, on the urgent advice of the Japanese, has decided to spend forty thousand dollars in repairing the streets of Seoul.

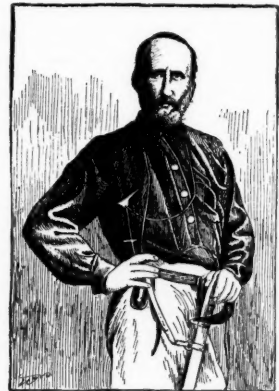
**Scandinavian Neutrality.**—The *Woche* (Berlin) believes that the permanent neutralization of the Scandinavian countries would be an important and desirable accomplishment. It would mean much, in case of war, to Russia, Germany, England, and France. This German journal, however, points out that the recent neutrality agreement of the three countries, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden (last April), cannot be effective beyond the neutrality of each one. Permanent neutrality is a question of agreement by all the nations, particularly the great powers. It points out as particularly significant the Swedish action in forbidding nations at war to coal at Swedish ports.

**The Poetry of George Meredith.**—A tribute to Meredith as the writer of poetry which is "one of England's greatest national possessions" appears in the *Independent Review*. The writer says: "The appetite for Mr. Meredith's poetry grows by what it feeds on. The difficulty is in the first few mouthfuls. At the first reading of a poem, some lines, probably, will capture the imagination; but the rest, perhaps, will seem inferior or obscure. A second reading extends the range. A third may render us greedy of the whole poem." To Meredith, Mother Earth is the real mother of man. "It is from life—its joys, its sorrows, and its long battle—that we must learn. Definite answer to the problem of good and evil there is none. But Earth will in the end teach us, if not to know, at least to feel aright, by long experience of life. But also we are taught by Nature. The face of our living mother, the Earth, has a language that appeals to the deepest in us. In accordance with the doctrine that we have been evolved out of Earth, body and soul together, Mr. Meredith does not regard our flesh as wholly

vile. He divides our nature into three parts—blood, brain, and spirit. Blood is the flesh, senses, and animal vigor. Brain is brain. Spirit is the spiritual emotion which comes of the interaction of brain and blood. These three must all go together."

**A South American Tribute to Garibaldi.**—The twenty-second anniversary of the death of Giuseppe

Garibaldi has been celebrated in Buenos Ayres by the erection of a monument. *Caras y Caretas*, the Argentine illustrated weekly, contains a tribute to the Italian Liberator, who, it will be remembered, in 1836 went to South America and took part in some of the movements for political liberty in the southern continent. Garibaldi, says *Caras y Caretas*, belongs to both Europe and America, and Argentina regards him as one of the greatest of men—"a simple, heroic figure, always great in adversity as well as in prosperity. His deeds stand as noble inspirations to patriots of all ages."



GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.  
(The monument erected in Buenos Ayres to commemorate the twenty-second anniversary of his death.)

**Christianity in Japan.**—The *Sunday Magazine* (London) opens with a paper on "Religion in Japan." The writer quotes an American missionary who had worked among the people for years to the effect that the Japanese come as near to being a nation of atheists as any people upon the planet. The writer says that, so far as Christianity is concerned, progress in Japan is slow. "There is no sign of any real turning to Christ." "Many prominent men are in favor of the adoption of Christianity as the state religion of the country, and, indeed, a commission of Japanese statesmen which visited Europe some years ago to study civilization advised such a step, but in the not unlikely event of this adoption the movement would be entirely political. It is a curious fact, not generally known, that in the present war, and during the conflict with China in 1894, the Japanese Government allowed a number of native Christian ministers to accompany the regiments as chaplains. The British and Foreign Bible Society, too, in conjunction with the National Bible Society of Scotland, has been permitted to present to the Japanese soldiers, as they have gone to the front, portable copies of the New Testament in their native tongue. Christians in Japan have full liberty of worship and all the rights of citizens. In fact, the Speaker of the House of Representatives is, and has been since 1890, a Christian (a Presbyterian), and fourteen years ago, when the present constitution came into force, no fewer than fourteen Christians were elected to seats in the lower house of the Diet, a number altogether out of proportion to the percentage of Christians in the nation. It is estimated that there are about one hundred thousand



Christians in Japan, of whom nearly one-half are Roman Catholics and sixteen thousand belong to the Greek Church. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists have about ten thousand each, and the remainder, with few exceptions, are in the Anglican communion. The Christian Endeavor movement, too, is very strong in Japan."

**Assassination as a Factor in Russification.**—In an unsigned interview with W. T. Stead in the *English Review of Reviews*, "a member of the Senate of one of the great powers, a man of keen intelligence and of lofty public spirit," declares that with the assassination of General Bobrikoff the real Russification of Finland has begun. "Assassination has hitherto been a distinctively Russian institution, which they have heretofore failed to acclimatize in Finland. We have often marveled at the immunity of the Finns from the malady, which has often raged with so much virulence across the frontier. But they are showing symptoms of complete Russification now. At last! It is a veritable triumph for M. Plehve. The Finns have always had such implicit faith in justice, they never stained their hands with blood. Assassination is ever the refuge of despair. It has taken M. Plehve and General Bobrikoff a long time to destroy the faith of the Finns, but they have succeeded at last." When asked whether, in his opinion, the fate of Bobrikoff would lead to a reconsideration of the policy of repression in Finland, this statesman replied: "Precedent is against it. The policy or impolicy of which he was the instrument is more likely to be pressed more rigorously. It has always been so in Russia. There was only one exception that I can remember. When Bogolepoff was killed, the Czar, in appointing General Vannoffsky, instructed him to deal leniently with the students. But that is the exception. The government usually fights the terrorism of the assassin by

the terrorism of the administration. It will probably do the same in Finland. A fatuous, useless, or worse than useless, policy, adopted against the protest of almost every intelligent Russian, from the dowager-empress downward, will be persisted in more doggedly than ever. The Russian Government, it will be said, cannot allow itself to be terrorized by the assassin."

**Are "Passive Resisters" Morally Right?**—Passive resistance, being a refusal to pay a legal charge, is necessarily an illegal act, is the judgment of the Rev. J. G. James, writing in the *International Journal of Ethics*. The precedents of illegal resistance to tyrannical measures in times past are not allowed by him as valid, for "what may have been excusable and right under a tyranny may be entirely wrong" in a country possessed of freedom and democratic institutions. Passive resistance will be followed, of necessity, by some of the bad results of law-breaking. There will be a weakening of the authority of law. Police courts will be regarded as more respectable for criminals. Conscientious objectors to secular instruction may in their turn "resist." If each party, as it comes to be a minority, is to "resist," political chaos will follow. Consequences may not be disregarded, as they are an index to the character of the antecedent conduct. To the plea "We must obey God rather than man," the writer answers: "The command of God is heard in the legalized demand itself, and by means of human law and institutions." Morality can recognize no call to a duty which disregards the obligations of the law and the claims it lays upon the individual citizen. Passive resistance has no support on ethical grounds alone, or on ethic political grounds, Mr. James insists. Yet, if rooted in the religious convictions of the individual, it may possess some moral value, such as attaches to anything done with moral seriousness in a sense of moral responsibility.

## SCIENCE IN FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

**The World's Product of Quinine.**—According to a report of the director of the quinine plantations maintained by the British Government in India, there was manufactured in the province of Madras, in 1902, 15,711 pounds of quinine, and in Bengal, 11,927 pounds, making a total of 27,638 pounds from all India. The island of Java manufactured and exported 43,750 pounds. Figures for the rest of the world are supplied by the French scientific journal, *Mercure* (Paris). The raw material (quinine) is produced as follows: Java, 14,726,000 pounds; India, 2,020,000 pounds; Ceylon, 407,000 pounds; South America, 775,000 pounds; Africa, 179,872 pounds;—total, 18,107,872. This, when manufactured, would produce 861,000-odd pounds of quinine, which, added to the manufactured product of India and Java, already mentioned, would give a total of 933,000 pounds of quinine produced in the world in 1902. The two principal markets for this product are Amsterdam and London.

**A New Use for Aluminum.**—At a recent meeting of the French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, a paper was read on the substitution of aluminum for wood in the machinery of spinning mills. *Métallurgie* (Paris) regards this paper as a valuable contribution on the subject, and reports the following

as to its data and recommendations: "In the textile industries—spinning, dyeing, and silk-weaving, among others—a wooden bobbin is generally used. This is cheap and easily worked, but it has many drawbacks. Being very hygrometric, it suffers from variations of temperature; this accounts for the fact that in spinning factories, where the atmosphere is full of humidity, the bobbins revolve irregularly, causing jerks which slacken the speed and occasion the threads to break. The result is waste of stuff and loss of time in joining the threads again. It has been proposed to substitute aluminum for wood. Bobbins made of this metal revolve in any temperature and any degree of humidity; their relative lightness (five aluminum bobbins weigh no more than two wooden ones) allows the machines carrying them to move more quickly, or an equal speed may be obtained at less expense of motive power; finally, the smaller volume of the bobbins diminishes the cost of transport. It was stated that several firms had adopted the use of aluminum bobbins, and had found that they possessed many advantages."

**Self-Registering Meteorological Apparatus in Lapland.**—Dr. Hamberg describes, in *La Nature* (Paris), a successful attempt to establish a self-registering meteorological apparatus in Lapland. Such an

attempt had been made on Mont Blanc, by M. Jannsen, but not very successfully, as the apparatus failed to keep working through the required time. The first attempt made by Hamberg, in 1900, was a failure. Later, in connection with a scientific exploration of the region of Sarjektjokko, a second and successful attempt was made. A number of difficulties had to be overcome. It was found that ink could not be used for the recording, and this had to be done by the punctures of needles. Much trouble was occasioned by the collection of frost, which in the first experiments caused a complete stoppage of the clockwork mechanism. This was obviated by placing the station at a lower level. Great care had to be taken in keeping the air about the instruments as dry as possible, both on account of the frost and to prevent corrosion of the instruments by rust. Then, too, the recording paper was likely to buckle because of differences in the moisture. The desired dryness was brought about by the use of felt jackets and a liberal supply of calcium chloride. All these difficulties were overcome, however, and the apparatus worked successfully through the winter. While there is still some trouble from frost, it would seem that the problem of establishing a self-registering apparatus in a cold climate has been solved. The height of the whole apparatus is only four meters, and the weight descends only one and one-half meters to insure motion for a year. The year's records take about twenty meters of paper.

**Malaria Expedition to Dutch New Guinea.**—In the *Zeitschrift für Hygiene und Infectious Krankheiten* is a rather long article by Dr. Dempareff, reporting in regard to the malaria expedition to Dutch New Guinea. On this expedition, Dr. Dempareff was absent about two years. He visited Egypt first, then made a prolonged stay in Dutch New Guinea. He visited the Western Isles at the close of 1902, and on his homeward voyage visited Dutch Samoa and Australia. He made a careful examination of the country with reference to the development of malaria, and experimented in methods of combating the disease. Although there is little that is really new in his report, it is interesting and important as confirmatory evidence in regard to the cause and distribution of malaria. Where the *Anopheles* mosquito was absent, as in Samoa, he found no malaria, while where it was present, malaria was sometimes prevalent in such form as to be a deadly scourge, especially to children.

**The Suppression of Malaria.**—Prince Auguste d'Arenberg, the president of the company of the Maritime Canal of Suez, writes in *Annales d'Hygiène Publique* (Paris) of the fight against malaria in Ismaïlia. It is interesting as showing how much may be accomplished by a careful application of the discoveries of modern science. This little city, situated midway on the Suez Canal, had become so invested with malaria that few of its inhabitants escaped the disease. After the publication of the work of Laveran and Ross, a systematic campaign was made against mosquitoes with such success that now it is difficult for the physicians who are studying malaria to get enough specimens of the *Anopheles* to carry on their work. Mosquitoes are practically exterminated in the city. With this destruction of mosquitoes has come a lessening of the number of cases of malaria. In 1903, there were only two hundred cases, while the number in the year before that

had been two thousand. There is every reason to expect that malaria will entirely disappear from this region.

**Inside a Thunder-Storm.**—To be in the heart of a thunder-storm in a balloon is probably a rare experience, and it is interesting to have the record of one who survived it. In *Longmans' Magazine*, Rev. J. W. Bacon tells of such an experience. The balloon was at a height of three thousand feet, and was being carried along by a main sweep of air. "We paid insufficient heed to a murky veil ahead of us, which began gathering and deepening, and blotted out the view. We were soon enveloped in this gray curtain, and thus its true appearance was lost to us; but at Newbury, our starting-ground, a large crowd was watching us entering a vast and most menacing thunder-pack, and was wondering why we did not come down. The first real warning which we had of our predicament was a flash of lightning close on our quarter, answered by another on our other side, and almost before we could realize it, we found we were in the very focus of a furious storm which was being borne on an upper wind, and a wild conflict was already raging around us. There was our own fast current carrying us westward; there was the storm-cloud slightly above us hurrying to the east; and added to these there now descended a pitiless down-draught of ice-cold air and hail. We were doubtless in a cloud which was discharging lightning over a wide area, each flash, however, issuing from the immediate vicinity of the balloon, and the idea formed on the writer's mind was that many flashes were level,—that is, as if from one part of the cloud to another. Any that reached the ground must, from our known position, have been at least a mile long." Mr. Bacon concludes his sketch with the reassuring fact that during ten years the average annual death-rate from lightning is less than one in a million.

**Color Puzzles in Nature.**—The distribution of color in nature is the subject of a very interrogative article in the *Westminster Review*, by George Trobridge. A common impression that intensity of color depends upon the presence of light is discredited by the fact that the most brilliant of precious stones are found deep in the earth, that the bright-colored pulp of many kinds of fruit and the crimson blood of animals are also hidden from the light. Cold seems to turn color pale. Mr. Trobridge mentions some interesting seasonal generalizations concerning flowers. "In winter and early spring, white and yellow assert themselves. Pink is the typical color of summer." The deeper and fuller tints are most prevalent in late summer and autumn. "Yellow holds its own at all seasons." The writer throws out many questions to which no answer has yet been found. Why is the range of color in pinks and carnations limited to white and shades of red? Why is there no blue rose to be found, though almost every other color has its rose? Why is color in fruit trees limited to white, pink, crimson, and purple? Why is purple so frequently associated with poisonous plants? Passing to the animal world, he asks, why is white so rare among land birds and so common among aquatic, and especially marine, birds? How is it that carnivorous animals are so frequently striped and spotted, while such markings are comparatively rare with the herbivorous? Why are song birds usually somber in color, while the brilliant-colored species have harsh and discordant voices?

## THE NEW BOOKS.

### NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

#### HISTORICAL WORKS.

A THREE-VOLUME "History of the Moorish Empire in Europe" (Lippincott), by S. P. Scott, is the result of twenty years of labor, most of them spent studying the remains and effect of the Moorish ascendancy. Mr. Scott begins his study with the earliest of the ancient Arabians, and considers the successive stages of development and history of that really marvelous race, whose achievements in science, literature, and the arts have been the inspiration for much of our present-day progress. Much of the ground already covered by Irving and Prescott had to be resurveyed, especially as Mr. Scott proves from the authentic chronicles of eye-witnesses that there are many errors in the pages of the famous historians. It is a carefully done work, with a good deal of material, itself unimportant, but valuable as sidelights upon the psychology of the people under consideration. The author disclaims any feeling of animosity against the Spanish people, and yet a perusal of this book does not tend to increase one's respect for the Spanish character. The reader will be disappointed at finding such a meager description of the famous battle of Tours, in which the Moslem march into France was stayed. Mr. Scott also sweeps away the beautiful, romantic, and chivalrous character whom, in our younger days, we identified with the Cid. Perhaps, however, these are but evidences that he has written a more accurate history.

We have been so long without a popular single-volume history of the United States that most students and teachers of the subject had begun to despair of the attainment of any such boon. Mr. Henry William Elson perceived this lack, and for many years has had in contemplation the writing of a work that should fall between the elaborate histories which few people ever see, except in public libraries, and the condensed school histories, most of which are innocent of all the literary graces. In the attainment of his aim to interest the general reader in the narrative of the origin and growth of our country and its institutions, it seems to us that Mr. Elson has met with unusual success. In his selection of topics (in his "History of the United States" — Macmillan), Mr. Elson has discriminated wisely, choosing in the main those things that really interest our reading public, and not fearing to display, on occasion, a commendable independence of judgment. He shows, moreover, intelligent acquaintance with the results of modern scholarship, frequently accepting such revisions of historical statements as have approved themselves to the majority of independent investigators, and not hesitating to express judgments of popular heroes that run counter to deep-seated popular prejudice. Mr. Elson incorporates in his notes some capital suggestions to readers who wish to pursue special lines of inquiry by consulting the best secondary authorities or referring to the original sources. His whole book is itself built upon the most serviceable plan, and will be found of great use, we imagine, even to specialists,

while students in high-school and college courses will find the work a helpful supplement to their text-books.

A novel literary enterprise was that conceived by Mr. Olin D. Wheeler, which has borne fruit in two volumes entitled "The Trail of Lewis and Clark" (Putnams). In these volumes, Mr. Wheeler not only tells the story of Lewis and Clark's famous exploring expedition of one hundred years ago, but gives a description of the trail followed by those intrepid explorers based upon actual travel over it a century later. Thus, for all those Americans who now dwell in the regions traversed by the exploring party of 1804-06, this book has more than a general interest, since it presents so effectively the scenes characteristic of their own localities. School children in some of the trans-Missouri States may learn from this book, for the first time, perhaps, of the exact location of the Lewis and Clark trail. The illustrations of the work are numerous, and have been selected with excellent judgment.

Long before the late Frederick Law Olmsted had won a national reputation as a landscape architect, he had achieved no little fame as a newspaper correspondent, writing of his observations in the Southern States more than fifty years ago. So interesting and instructive were Mr. Olmsted's comments on what he saw in slavery and its economic effects that a new edition of "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States" (Putnams) has just been brought out, with a biographical sketch of the author by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., and an introduction by Prof. William P. Trent. It is Professor Trent's judgment that this book of Mr. Olmsted's "must probably rank along with 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and 'The Impending Crisis' as one of the three books that did most to open the eyes of the North to the true nature of the plague of slavery, and to the inflamed condition of public opinion at the South during the decade preceding the Civil War." While Mr. Olmsted's book was one that made the least sensation at the time of its publication, it is Professor Trent's opinion that of the three books named it is by far the most valuable to the historian and to the reader in reconstructing the past.

It is only at rare intervals that such works as Prof. Herbert L. Osgood's "The American Colonies of the Seventeenth Century" (Macmillan) are issued from the press. This elaborate study is the result of many years of painstaking research, and while no final judgment can be passed by the critics until all the volumes of the



FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.



series have been published, it is safe to say that Professor Osgood's work will influence all consideration of the subject for many years to come. He is the first writer to undertake a systematic treatment of the institutional history of the colonies, and to attempt to introduce in such a history some conception of the system of imperial control under which they existed. In the two volumes now published, Professor Osgood considers only the American side of the story. In the volumes to appear in the future, the beginnings of colonial administration, from the British point of view, will be discussed. And thus one important function of the work as a whole will be to illustrate the principles of British colonization, so far as those were revealed in the early relations between the home government and its American colonies. From the nature of the case, a work of this scope is more than a narrative of events; it is rather a series of discussions, or essays, on the various phases of colonial administration. The facts of colonial history are stated with great clearness, and with no attempt at "fine writing."

Surely, some justification is required for the writing or publishing of a new life of Napoleon at this late day. In the case of Col. Theodore A. Dodge's elaborate four-volume work (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), it is to be noted that the book is less a biography than a history, forming, indeed, one of the series of volumes published under the general title "Great Captains," and including, up to the present, Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Gustavus Adolphus. The present work takes up the history of the art of war from the beginning of the French Revolution to the end of the eighteenth century, giving a detailed account of the wars of the French Revolution. It is strictly a military work, and in no sense a personal biography. The political events of the Napoleonic era are touched on only so far as they illustrate the art of war or elucidate campaigns. In this, as in the preceding volumes of the series, Colonel Dodge gives us the matured conclusions of an expert on matters of which only an expert can judge. A similar study of Frederick the Great is promised for the near future.

Edgar Stanton Maclay, the historian of the navy, has discovered a United States ship captain and two important Revolutionary War battles which have not heretofore been recorded. In a sympathetic account based on some documents recently brought to light, Mr. Maclay has told the story of "Moses Brown, Captain, U.S.N." (Baker, Taylor). Moses Brown was one of the privateer captains who sailed from Newburyport, and afterward became captain of the first *Merrimack*, in the United States navy. This book is illustrated.

Michael Davitt has written the story of the Land League revolution in Ireland, under the title "The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland" (Harpers). Mr. Davitt writes with his customary vigor and fullness,—we had almost said wordiness,—and this volume of seven hundred and fifty pages of fine print is crammed with quotations, citations, digests, legal and documentary references, and reproductions of letters and lists. These make rather tedious reading, but they buttress up the argument, and are valuable as records. The story of Ireland's wrongs is known well enough. The connected story of cause and effect, however, covering two centuries and a half of mistaken rule (if not misrule) in Ireland, has perhaps never been told with such "straight from the shoulder" blows as in this philippic of Michael Davitt.

The battle of the Plains of Abraham, which decided the fate of Canada, was also the culminating feat in

one of the greatest imperial wars. It serves to mark three of the mightiest epochs of modern times,—the death of Greater France, the coming of age of Greater Britain, and the birth of the United States,—and was made possible only by the fact that Great Britain had secured command of the sea. These are the points upon which Major William Wood, secretary of the Quebec Branch of the British Navy League, has elaborated his scholarly work, "The Fight for Canada" (London: Archibald Constable & Co.). "As all the Seven Seas are strategically one, it is the Navy which is the great unifying force in every world-wide struggle. Armies led by such men as Wolfe and Frederick the Great are, of course, indispensable instruments of victory. But squadrons led by men like Saunders, Hawke, and Boscawen,—and all working together under the supreme direction of an administrator like Anson,—are the unifying forces which enable a world-power to hold its own through an age-long crisis like the Great Imperial War, when led by a statesman like the first William Pitt."

Dr. Walter Robinson Smith, the instructor in American history in the Washington University, St. Louis, has revised his lectures delivered before the University Association and published them in a compact manual, under the title "A Brief History of the Louisiana Territory" (St. Louis News Company).

Apropos of the Presidential campaign, one or two recently published historical works are of more than ordinary interest. The two-volume "History of the Republican Party," by Francis Curtis (Putnams), appears just at the completion of fifty years of the party's existence. In the first volume, Mr. Curtis makes a careful examination of the origins of the party, its earliest creeds, platforms, and leaders, and the contests which it waged prior to and during the Civil War and the era of reconstruction. In the second volume is included a full exposition of the party's record from the Liberal Republican movement of 1872 to the present year. President Roosevelt contributes a foreword, and Senator Frye and Speaker Cannon, introductions to the work.

Another recent publication is an essay by President McKinley entitled "The Tariff: A Review of the Tariff Legislation of the United States from 1812 to 1896" (Putnams). This work was written by the late President in the spring of 1896, a few weeks before his first nomination for the Presidency. It presents a comprehensive survey of the history of protection in the United States, and of the ground on which the system has been confirmed and extended by successive generations of American statesmen.

An interesting contribution to our educational history is Mr. Clifton Johnston's "Old Time Schools and School Books" (Macmillan), a volume which includes materials gathered from all sorts of out-of-the-way places, and forming, in connection with the illustrations, which have been diligently collected by the author, a remarkable presentation of American school conditions of bygone times. The chapters on "The New England Primer," "Noah Webster and His Spelling-Book," and "The First American Geography" are of special interest.

"Letters from an American Farmer," by J. Hector St. John Crèvecoeur, have been reprinted from the original edition, with a prefatory note by Prof. William P. Trent, and an introduction by Ludwig Lewisohn (New York: Fox, Duffield & Co.). These letters originally appeared in London, in the year 1782. They were written by a Frenchman who settled in the American



colonies some years before the Revolution, and describe with fidelity colonial life and conditions. As literary productions, these letters have unusual merit, and are well worth reading, as Professor Trent suggests, for their own sake. The historical student will find them valuable for the information that they give of pre-Revolutionary customs and social life. Especially enlightening is the letter "What is an American?"

A novelty in historical text-books is Mr. Barr Ferree's "Pennsylvania: A Primer" (New York: Leonard Scott Publication Company). In this book are presented, in the most concise form possible, the essential facts of Pennsylvania history. Since it is intended to serve as a summary of facts, the text is arranged in paragraphs, which, in their turn, are gathered into related chapters, and the narrative form has been entirely abandoned. In the compilation of the work, the geography and the geology, as well as the political divisions, of the State have been fully treated. The illustrations are unusual for a volume of such scope, consisting largely of maps, reproductions of old prints, facsimiles of manuscripts, and other similar materials.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

"Frederick the Great, and the Rise of Prussia," in the "Heroes of the Nations" series (Putnams), is by William F. Reddaway, author of "The Monroe Doctrine." The story of the rise of Prussia has often been told, but it bears lessons which make it well worth other retellings. How much it resulted from the personality of the great king Mr. Reddaway points out in a good running account, illustrated by maps and diagrams.

It seems strange that historical novelists should have passed by Jacqueline, that most remarkable woman, in the making of their romances. Jacqueline was the last independent sovereign of Holland and Zealand. From her sixteenth year, she fought against Philip of Burgundy and the kings of Spain to save her patrimony. Not even the royal career of Mary Queen of Scots can surpass that of Jacqueline in stirring adventure and varied fortune. The novelist will no doubt appropriate this splendid dramatic character before long. Meanwhile, the true record of her varying fortunes has been written, under the title "A Mediæval Princess" (Putnams), by Ruth Putnam. This is an illustrated history beginning with Jacqueline's birth, in 1401, and carrying the record of her life, with sidelights on the country she ruled, to her death, in 1436.

Austin Dobson has written the volume on Fanny Burney in the "English Men of Letters" series (Macmillan). Mr. Dobson's treatment of the Burney family, and especially of the sweet girl who afterward became Madame D'Arblay and the famous novelist, is sympathetic, but not particularly attractive in style.

In his volume on Crabbe, in the "English Men of Letters" series (Macmillan), Alfred Ainger characterizes Crabbe and Wordsworth as the two eminent English poets who were moderns although they produced their verse before the end of the eighteenth century. The influence of Crabbe's verse to-day, says Mr. Ainger, is "at once of a bracing and sobering kind."

Because Matthew Arnold's voice still cries in the wilderness and the world needs to have his ideas and theories, his admonitions and warnings, unified, William Harbut Dawson, author of "German Socialism and Ferdinand Lasalle," has written the book of the Arnold cult, under the title "Matthew Arnold, and

His Relation to the Thought of Our Time" (Putnams). There is an Arnold cult, a cult of practical idealism—"the pursuit of perfection as the worthiest working principle of life."

Mr. Dawson believes that Arnold is gradually coming into his own, because his idealism "attracts by virtue of its very sobriety and sanity."

Mr. G. W. E. Russell's "Matthew Arnold" (Scribners) is one of the "Literary Lives" series. It was the poet's express wish that no biography of him should be written. So this is really an appreciative study based largely

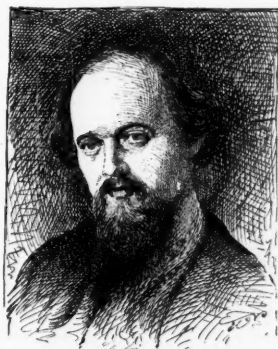


MATTHEW ARNOLD.

on the collection of Arnold letters, edited by Mr. Russell and published some ten years ago. This volume is illustrated.

The volume on Dante Gabriel Rossetti, in the "English Men of Letters" series (Macmillan), is by Arthur C. Benson. A strange, sad, beautiful, mysterious life was Rossetti's. Mr. Benson has told us a more connected story of it than we have ever seen before.

Hélène Vacaresco, one of the ladies-in-waiting to Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, has written an account of her firsthand impressions of various European monarchs, under the title "Kings and Queens I Have Known" (Harpers). The royalties whom Mme. Vacaresco met were, of course, the famous Queen of Roumania—"Carmen Sylva"—King Edward and Queen Alexandra of England, Kaiser Franz Josef of Austria, Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, the Russian Czar and Czarina, the Dowager-Queen (Margarita), and King Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy, Queen Christina and King Alfonso of Spain, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, the sovereigns of Serbia, Pope Leo XIII., and Queen Victoria.



DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.



HÉLÈNE VACARESCO.

An unprejudiced examination of Tolstoy's ideas in the light of modern knowledge, tracing their development from inception to present-day status, is what T. Sharper Knowlson attempts to do in his book "Leo Tolstoy" (Frederick Warne). Mr. Knowlson claims that while the life of the great Russian shows many violent contrasts and inconsistencies, it is not because he is a "worn-out libertine who has made of the dregs of his old age a hypocritical offering to religion." Tolstoy is, underneath all, an honest thinker, "a world character who in some directions will become a world force."

Mr. Henry Dwight Sedgwick has a fine scholarly insight, and when he writes about a scholar such as Francis Parkman the result is a polished piece of literature. There is nothing sensational in his life of Parkman, in the "American Men of Letters" series (Houghton), but it is a well-told bit of biography. The volume has a portrait of Parkman for a frontispiece. The summer journals of the historian, a diary of a trip to Europe, and "several erratic and scrappy" note-books show Parkman's methods of examining historic places and of collecting historical materials.

Maria Edgeworth, as the author of Irish books, with a number of hitherto unpublished letters, is the picture the Hon. Emily Lawless has presented in her volume on Miss Edgeworth in the "English Men of Letters" series (Macmillan). The reader gets quite an insight into Irish life in the last years of the eighteenth century.

#### RECOLLECTIONS, CHIEFLY LITERARY.

The famous Englishmen of the last century, literary, political, and ecclesiastical, have been given more than usual attention by writers this past year. A number of books have appeared which can be classed together because of their subject-matter rather than of the way in which they have been treated. "Personalities" (Doubleday, Page), from the pen of an anonymous writer, is one of this class. The writer, who signs himself "Sigma," has had a most enviable acquaintance with a surprisingly large number of prominent Englishmen in the past fifty years. Writing in a gossipy and somewhat acrid style, the author has divided his anecdotes and reminiscences into five parts,—"Harrow in the Early Sixties;" "Lawyers;" "The Church;" "Art and Letters;" "Personages and Retrospects." The reader discovers, as he always does when reading anything biographical, that some of the most illustrious people have been possessed of certain distressing traits of character,—in fact, "Sigma" has noted these with great accuracy, while he has failed to see the kindlier traits which genuine friendship with the persons described would certainly have revealed. Browning, Carlyle, Dickens, Disraeli, Archbishop Davidson, Du Maurier, Gladstone, Lord Milner, Shelley, Archbishop Tait,

Thackeray, Bishop Wilberforce, Oscar Wilde, and a hundred others are mentioned.

"Mrs. George Bancroft's Letters from England" (Scribners), which first appeared serially in *Scribner's Magazine*, is another of this type of book. London society in the forties could boast of a host of famous persons, and Mrs. Bancroft's position as wife of the American ambassador, together with the charm of manner which must have been hers, gave her a large acquaintance among the most sought-after people of the day. The letters, addressed to members of her family and to a few friends, are written in the dignified style of sixty years ago, with a purity of diction and a grace of narration



MRS. GEORGE BANCROFT.

worthy of the wife of the great historian.

Still a third publication of the same general stamp as the two mentioned above is "Chats on Writers and Books" (Sergel), by the late John N. Crawford. Mr. Crawford was a newspaper writer of some repute, whose work appeared for many years in the Chicago papers. Beginning with Dean Swift, and coming down to the end of the Victorian era, the reader is asked to glance at considerably over one hundred writers of books.

#### POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIOLOGY.

President Roosevelt's virile philosophy of life, as shown in his personal utterances on various matters of vital public and private interest, has been presented in an attractive systematized form in a little volume under the title "The Roosevelt Doctrine." This book, which is published by Robert Grier Cooke, was compiled by E. E. Garrison. There are nearly twenty-five important topics treated in a consecutive way, and together they give a brief summary of the principles of American citizenship and government. Mr. Roosevelt's public utterances really present a rather remarkable exposition of the duties and rights of man and government, particularly of the American man and the American government, and it was distinctly worth while to bring these utterances into related form. This volume is introduced by an extract from the introduction to the President's "Published Speeches" by Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*.

In this campaign year, when the relation of the citizen to the State will be a matter of frequent discussion, the appearance of such a work as Mr. Frederick Van Dyne's "Citizenship of the United States" (Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Company) is peculiarly opportune. Mr. Van Dyne is assistant solicitor of the State Department at Washington, and is frequently called upon to deal in a practical way with the various questions that group themselves under the chapter-heads of his book. This is doubtless one reason why his treatment of these questions is notable for its definiteness and grasp of the concise points involved. Mr. Van Dyne's work is confined to the subject of federal citizenship, which with the recent rapid development of our nation as a world-power has become

a far more important matter than formerly. It is a great advantage to have the points of the judicial decisions, international treaties, and other authorities brought together in this compact treatise. The real



MR. FREDERICK VAN DYNE.

value of the work is attested by the action of the United States Government in placing a copy in the hands of each of our diplomatic officers and consuls.

The aim of Prof. W. W. Willoughby, in his volume entitled "Political Theories of the Ancient World" (Longmans), is to include information drawn, not only from the ordinary formal sources, but from such knowledge as we have of contemporaneous political practice and social life, as well as from the prevailing conceptions of ancient times. His purpose is less to present a series of abstract systems as apparently the arbitrary creations of their originators than to exhibit the development of thought, the phases of which are made to appear as logical results of ancient political life, and of the ethical and intellectual peculiarities of the times in which they were formulated.

One of the newer American writers whose work has won much favorable notice, especially in the South, is Mr. William Garrott Brown, whose most recent volume, "The Foe of Compromise" (Macmillan), is a series of clever essays chiefly dealing with American political problems. Apropos of the Presidential campaign, Mr. Brown's defense of American parties in this volume will be read with special interest. The book is notable for its literary quality. The title essay, originally published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, was pronounced by the *London Daily Mail* as "a most brilliant piece of literary work, original in style, comprehensive and eloquent in thought." Mr. Brown writes with rare discrimination and insight.

"American Problems" (Winona Publishing Company) is the title of a volume by the Rev. Joseph A. Vance, of Chicago, which includes discussions of the negro problem and several other social questions, particularly those connected with municipal government. The book as a whole is a plea for the application of the principles of genuine Christianity to the solution of these vital social and political problems.

Dr. George Scherger's book on "The Evolution of Modern Liberty" (Longmans) is chiefly interesting for its consideration of the relation between the principles of the French Revolution and those of the American Revolution, as expressed especially in the Bills of Rights of the individual States. While Dr. Scherger dissents from the view that the French Declaration of the Rights of Man is a literal transcription of the Bills of Rights, he maintains that the idea of the Declaration of the Rights of man is specifically American. He declares that there is no trace of such an idea in Rousseau or in any other French writer.

In "The Citizen's Library," Dr. Delos F. Wilcox has contributed a useful little book entitled "The American City: A Problem in Democracy" (Macmillan). Avail-

ing himself of the great body of literature dealing with the governmental problems of the American city that has come into existence within the past few years, Dr. Wilcox discusses in this volume what he regards as the fundamental principles of the American city problem, and points out its real relations to the great problem of human freedom as it is being worked out in American political institutions. Some of the author's chapter-heads will indicate the scope of his work,—“Democracy and City Life in America,” “The Street,” “The Control of Public Utilities,” “Civic Education; or, the Duty to the Future,” “Municipal Insurance,” “Local Centers of Civic Life,” “Local Responsibility; or, Municipal Home Rule,” “Municipal Revenues,” “Municipal Debt,” and “A Programme of Civic Effort.”

In "The Better New York" (Baker, Taylor), Dr. William H. Tolman and Charles M. Street present a kind of sociological Baedeker covering the metropolitan district. Dividing the city of New York into eleven sections, the various philanthropic and educational institutions in these sections have been described in this book, so that by following the programme here laid out a visitor to the metropolis who is interested in the institutional life of the city may spend many profitable hours—or days, as the case may be—in a tour of all the important institutions without once retracing his steps.

In "Working with the People" (Wessels Company), Charles Sprague Smith, managing director of the People's Institute, New York, has told the story of the excellent work done by himself



PROF. CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH.

and his fellow-laborers in spreading abroad a clearer conception of the unity of all education and uplift effort—in a school of social science in which "all social faiths could meet and reason together."

Dr. G. Stanley Hall's monumental study of "Adolescence" (Appletons) is sub-headed a study of "the psychology of adolescence, and its relations to physiology, anthropology, sociology, sex, crime, religion, and education." This work, in two volumes, is based on the author's "Psychology," a work which is now in preparation. Dr. Hall, who



DR. G. STANLEY HALL.

is president of Clark University, and who holds the chair of psychology and pedagogy at that institution, says that he was impelled to the study by his belief that "never has youth been exposed to such dangers of both perversion and arrest as in our own land and day." It consists of a revision and amplification of a



series of lectures, from which much of the technical has been eliminated. Prominence is given to the various manifestations of sex and their influence on life.

#### WORLD-POLITICS AND THE FAR EAST.

A most attractive title to a book is the one Dr. Emil Reich has given to his latest study of national psychology, "Success Among Nations" (Harpers). This is a study of the three questions: "Which were the successful nations?" "What were the causes of their success?" and "Which are likely to be the successful nations of the future?" National success, Dr. Reich contends, is due, primarily, to quality, not quantity, and to a properly balanced will and intellect in the national character. He measures the principal nations of ancient and modern times by this standard, and endeavors to explain the causes of failure in certain cases. Russia, this writer believes, will never exert a great influence on the civilization of the world, because Russia represents quantity, not quality. Germany has a real chance to be world-dominant. "British civilization will always be great and one-sided. In Europe, she can no longer be umpire." The United States, being neighborless, and, moreover, her women being lacking in "what it is customary to esteem feminine in Europe, especially in the question of maternity, is likely to fail, unless great care be taken." It is true that ours is not the land of the almighty dollar to the extent that some Europeans would have the world believe, and it is also true, Dr. Reich admits, that America "has solved ideals [how does one solve an ideal?], moral and social, which European nations have in vain endeavored to attain." But, nevertheless, a close study of American history and American institutions inspires the Hungarian historian (Dr. Reich) with "far more apprehension as to a sound development of America in the future than with fear for the fortunes of Europe." The path of America is "strewn with stumbling-blocks which it will require her utmost ingenuity to circumvent or to surmount." Several of the chapters in this book have already appeared in the form of magazine articles, and one of them has been quoted from in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Books of political and economic information on conditions in the far East and the issues involved in the

Russo-Japanese war are plentiful and valuable. One of the most useful is Dr. Wolf von Schierbrand's "America, Asia, and the Pacific" (Holt), which is an attempt to present an idea of the great international struggle sure to come in the near future for the control of the Pacific Ocean and the great trade of its markets. Dr. von Schierbrand's chief contention is that during the present century the Pacific is bound to become what the Atlan-

tic was during the eighteenth and nineteenth, and the Mediterranean during the twenty-five centuries preceding. He believes that the United States is the nation best equipped for the coming race in the Pacific, and devotes several chapters, in the main, to proving this.



DR. WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

America's chief rivals, Great Britain and her colonies, Germany, France, Japan, and Russia, are also considered, and their equipment noted. His observations on the Panama Canal and the future of the Dutch East Indies are particularly interesting and suggestive. A dozen or more maps help to elucidate the text.

A year—just 365 days—spent in traveling through all parts of the Philippines has furnished A. H. Savage Landor, the explorer, author of "In the Forbidden Land" (Tibet), with materials for a very complete work on the Philippine Islands, dealing fully with topographical, ethnological, civil, and political conditions. Two or three thousand photographs taken during the trip afford excellent material for illustration to this rather bulky volume, which Mr. Landor has entitled "The Gems of the East" (Harpers). He has made a very readable record of a trip of several thousands of miles into regions never before visited by white men, and has interspersed this record with many episodes and personal experiences. A number of tables and a good map of the archipelago complete the work.

A new book of travel, "The Heart of the Orient" (Putnams), by Michael M. Shoemaker, describes a section of the East about which but little has been written. Starting from Constantinople, Mr. Shoemaker made an extensive tour through the Caucasus, northern Persia, Turkestan, western China, and eastern Russia, and back to St. Petersburg. He tells in a pleasing way a great many interesting things about the country and the mode of travel.

#### BOOKS OF AMUSEMENT.

Carolyn Wells' delicious "Nonsense Anthology" (Scribners) contains all the time-honored ballads, limericks, and other rhymes which reconcile us to seriousness and logic by being so different. De Quincey once said, "None but a man of extraordinary talent can write first-rate nonsense." Certain it is that nonsense has its legitimate place among the divisions of humor, and though it cannot be reduced to an exact science, we must acknowledge it a fine art. Besides the traditional nonsense, there is in this volume a goodly sprinkling of the newer and less-known rhymes.

The most entertaining book on the American metropolis we have seen for some time is Rupert Hughes' "The Real New York" (Smart Set Company). The flavor of the city's life, as well as the excellent graphic description of points of interest, make the text as delightful as Hy. Mayer's illustrations are appropriate.

"Phoenixiana," by John Phoenix, first published in 1855, is again presented by D. Appleton & Company in an attractive edition for which John Kendrick Bangs has written an interesting introduction. As an amusing diversion, nothing could be better than these absurdities,—the very extract of nonsense and tomfoolery, but with enough genuine wit and merit to have made them last for fifty years at least.



RUPERT HUGHES.